[illegible] MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS [illegible]
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

No. 53,833.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Milkmaid Brand Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturdays P.M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
[illegible] July	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
[illegible]	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
[illegible]	ARABIA	7903	....	....
[illegible]	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
[illegible] Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	....	....
[illegible] ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
[illegible] ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	....
[illegible] ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *9th June*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. ,,
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July 1906.
[illegible]	5,916	X	18th Aug. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for [illegible] months.
1st Class Rs. [illegible], 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

[illegible] Esplanade Road BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
[illegible]	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	5th July.
[illegible]	A. Haig	6716	7th August
[illegible]	R. G. Garrick	5069	[illegible]th ,,
[illegible]	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd Sept.
[illegible]	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
[illegible]	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	23rd October.

[illegible] Suez ... Rs. 350
[illegible] Port Said ... Rs. 380
[illegible] Marseilles ... Rs. 525
[illegible] Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
[illegible] London overland from Marseilles and [illegible] rail ticket across the Continent ... Rs. 600
[illegible] ... Rs. 720
[illegible] New York ... Rs. 900
[illegible] to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. [illegible]
[illegible] to London overland from Marseilles [illegible] from Liverpool ... Rs. 950

[illegible] tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. [illegible] less than [illegible] and Rs. 800 respectively.

[illegible] tickets are available for 2 years.

[illegible] granted to Families, Railway employés, Hospital [illegible], Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

[illegible] carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced [illegible] and is fitted with every comfort.

[illegible] Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. [illegible] between Karachi and Bombay.

[illegible] of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to [illegible] their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, [illegible] to arrive within the period of their leave. For [illegible] steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess for any [illegible] information regarding passage &c., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will Sail:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
[illegible]RATH	2633	Ulrich	13th Jul[illegible]

[illegible] Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast Ports [illegible]

[illegible] takes cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

[illegible] Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

[illegible] 22ND MAY, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall, No. 14 Shed.

T. S. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 6th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 9th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,125 tons, on or about 12th July, calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 3rd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd July, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co., UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 190.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th. July 1906.
* NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6376	31st ,, ,,
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. ,,
* AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7000	5th Oct. ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at Reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General,*
SASSOON HOUSE, 54, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne	....	7th July.
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	10th July	21st July.
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	24th July	4th Aug.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	7th Aug.	13th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	3412		21st Aug.	1st Sept
BIOJUN MARU	4806		4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct.	10th Nov.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including:—

- Boots Shoes and Leather,
- Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
- China, Earthenware and Glassware
- Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods.
- Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery.
- Hardware and Machinery,
- Photographic and Optical Goods,
- Provisions and Oilmen's Stores

etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND ... £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.
Head Office: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind.—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—
QUETTA

AGENCIES.
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHIE
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA,
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

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DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

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Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
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C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILLA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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J. A. JEFFREY,
Acting Agent.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ... from	Rs. 14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE or DRAB	... ... ,,	,, 18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ... ,,	,, 27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ... ,,	,, 27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	... from	Rs. 17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ,,	,, 4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

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Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6.

FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 49, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole-Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 11	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	28 [illegible]	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 [illegible]	59 15	45 4	[illegible]	66 [illegible]	49 13	40 12	33
34	[illegible]	61 1	46 [illegible]	38 15	66 [illegible]	50 [illegible]	41 [illegible]	34
35	31 [illegible]	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	[illegible]	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	[illegible]	64 12	[illegible]	41 [illegible]	[illegible]	51 [illegible]	42 11	37
38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	67 14	51 13	43 [illegible]	38
39	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43 [illegible]	39
40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40
41	[illegible]	70 3	53 8	45 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	45 [illegible]	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 11	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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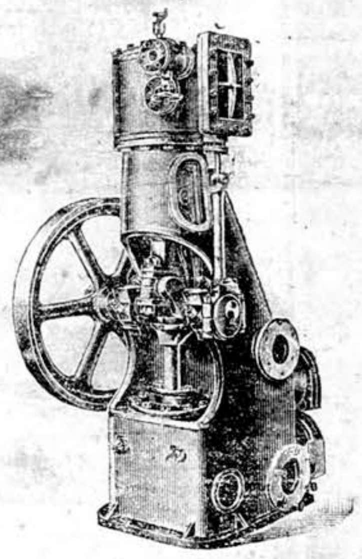

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,369,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	KOBE.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin.	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SIMLA,
HOTEL METROPOLE.
CENTRALLY SITUATED OPPOSITE
the U. S. CLUB.
Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla
Beautifully Furnished and fitted.
Up-to-date in every respect.

Madame Polacek, the Proprietress, has returned from Europe and the Hotel will be under her immediate care during the Season.

Tariff from Rs. 5 per day.
Telegrams:—"METROPOLE," Simla

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.

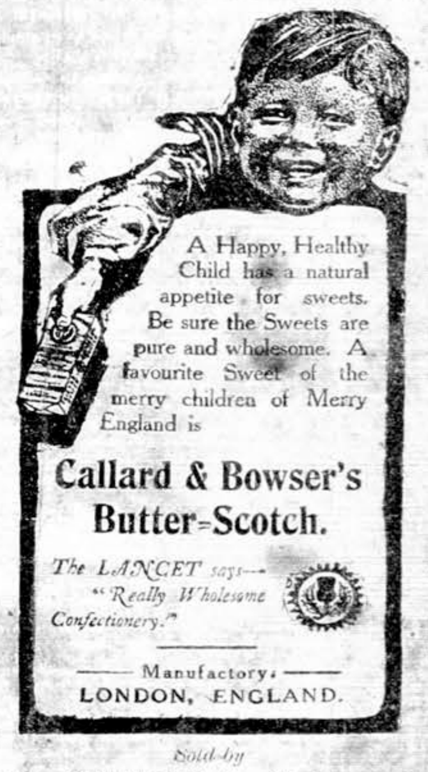
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.



A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's
Butter-Scotch.

The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

Manufactory:
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay,
„ PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.

LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6

Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes. £1 to £2.10 good as new.

Great factory clearance sale at *half factory prices.*

EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our *special offer*, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., *half prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

FOR SALE, WANTED

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three [illegible] line; Fourth and Subsequent insertion [illegible] Twice or Once a week.—First [illegible] line; Fourth and Subsequent insertion [illegible] line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

A LECTURER and LABORATORY ASSISTANT with fair knowledge [illegible] commencing salary Rs. 50 per mensem [illegible] stating qualifications to

THE PRINCIPAL,
V. J. Technical Institute,
Byculla.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA POWDERS.

MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths, Major, [illegible] certifies:—"In every case of Malarial Fever [illegible] tered one dose of Chouthea cured. It is a valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per [illegible] containing six powders V. P. P. labelled [illegible] tions.—MRS. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, [illegible]

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAMS
in all Sections and Weights.
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE, & Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Importers [illegible]

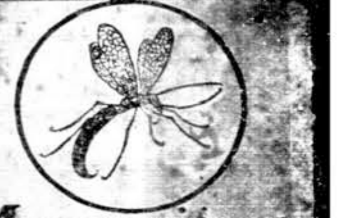
STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM
TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.



Mosquitos
AND OTHER INSECTS MAY BITE BUT
Pond's
Extract
Immediately applied, prevents all Irritation and Kills the Cause of it.

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

The faithful friend in case of Burns, Cuts, Inflammation, Bruises, &c., &c. Invaluable for Piles. You wouldn't be without it if you knew how good it is. Send for descriptive pamphlet, full of valuable information.

Pond's Extract Co., Desk "H," 65, Great Russell St., W.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "Bombay Gazette" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY [illegible]
IN ADVANCE.

Per Annum [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]
Monthly [illegible]

TO SUBSCRIBERS MOFUSSIL
PAID IN ADVANCE.

Per Annum Rs. 36 [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]
Monthly 3-8 [illegible]

Mofussil Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY [illegible]

Price for Back Numbers varies according to [illegible] Annas 2 and [illegible]

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Six Lines and under—
First insertion [illegible]
Second do. [illegible]
Third [illegible]
Fourth and succeeding insertions [illegible]

No Advertisement counted as less [illegible] Lines in Excess of First Six [illegible] the above rates.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of [illegible] matters as Small Sales, [illegible] servants required, Houses or Lodgings [illegible] Articles Lost or Found, the following [illegible]

Not exceeding three lines [illegible]
Each succeeding line [illegible]

No Advertisement will be inserted [illegible] payment must in all cases be made in [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First Insertion [illegible]
Second do. [illegible]
Third do. [illegible]

To the Native Languages [illegible]

For Advertisements which [illegible] time, special contracts are made [illegible]

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY B[illegible]
Post Free.

Per Annum [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]

Cheques, Money Orders [illegible] should be made payable [illegible] GAZETTE, Ltd.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

[illegible]GER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs. a.
[illegible] Fleur D'Amour, Reve Fleur, [illegible] exquisite odours, per bottle	12 8
[illegible] and Vo[illegible] per bottle	8 8
Various Odours in fancy bottles	3 8

TOILET SOAPS.

[illegible]'s Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5 0
[illegible]'s Violette de Parme, per cake [illegible] box	2 6
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4: box	3 0

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Goodwin 2831 tons, Captain J. Cheas will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Goleath, 243 tons, Captain W. H. Thomson, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Newcastle in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Fazilka, 2698 tons, Captain J. Wilson, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Trieste, 3203 tons, Captain J. P. Mistrorigo sailed yesterday for Trieste &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra 783 tons, Captain W. Mason arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umballa, 3426 tons, Captain [illegible], which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from [illegible] brought a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Waroonga 1608 tons, Captain [illegible] sailed yesterday for Persian gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr. W. M. Aldridge and three passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Moldavia, 4928 tons, Captain E. H. Gordon, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 1st instant, [illegible] via Colombo brought China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Hart, [illegible] Miss Baynes, Capt Laidlaw, Mr and Mrs Cosman, Lieut [illegible], Mr Finlow, Capt Rowley, Capt Hutchinson, Mr Maw, Mr and Mrs Hoskins and 2 children, Mr McLeod, Mr Fotheringham, Mr Scarfe and Mr Lammond and 23 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
[illegible]	Fazilka	Wilson	Calcutta, June [illegible]

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ward	Calcutta
	Waroonga	Chappell	Persian Gulf
	Trieste	Mistrorigo	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Goodwin, Cheas, for Calcutta.
Goleath, Thompson, for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Dumra, for Persian Gulf.
Moldavia, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Names.	From.
28	[illegible]	H C Norris	Singapore
	[illegible]	G S Jones	Chittagong
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]		Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Names.	From.
29	[illegible]	V R Cavan[illegible]	London
	[illegible]	E Taylor	Singapore
	[illegible]	H A Sharpe	Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The [illegible] Co.'s steamer Borneo, arrived at London on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

The [illegible] Co.'s steamer Persia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dilwara, left Aden at 7-45 p.m. on the 1st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer General, arrived at [illegible] from Bombay on the 30th ultimo, via Canal.

The homeward-bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Nera, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 30th June at [illegible] a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer [illegible], left Trieste for Bombay on the 27th ultimo and may be expected here on or about the 20th instant.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

[illegible]—Khimchand S and L—Ramchandas Tribhowandas Mody and [illegible] and Lakhmichand and others—Thakurdas and Co.
[illegible]—In person—Radhavallabh Shivkaran Kabra, and others and [illegible] Hurkirmulji.
[illegible] and C—Keshavlal Jivabhai and others vs Navab [illegible] and another—Thakurdas and Co.
[illegible]—M R Vakil—Bai Jerbai widow vs Khatri Haji Hoosein Dawood.
[illegible]—Crawford B and Co—John Faehri vs Lilabhai Khimji and another.
[illegible]—[illegible] and Co—Hiraji Cullon and others vs Mariambai Khatibai.
[illegible]—[illegible] R and N—Dipchand Chandmal vs Haji Sakoor Haji [illegible].
[illegible]—Dikshit D and S—Raghunath Purshotum Paranjpe vs Mahadev Vinayek Bhiwaji—Ardeshir H D and Co.
For Judgment on motion and disposal.
[illegible]—Kanga and P—Oomer Haji Soomar vs Abdul Latif Haji [illegible] and others—Pestonji and R and K and P and [illegible] and Co.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
[illegible]—Jehangir and S—Ashabai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.
[illegible]—Khimchand S and L—Nensey Khairaz and Co vs Sophia [illegible]—Batkrishna and M—Part heard.
For hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.
[illegible]—Ardeshir and Co—Gulam Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani vs Mahomed Sidick H A Rahim Noorani and others—K D Shroff and Payne and Co.
[illegible]—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Noor Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co—and Wadia G and Co., and In person.
[illegible]—Hiralal D—Musa Yacub vs Mandal Ajitral—Bhaishankar K and G—P E.
[illegible]—K J Bhiwarsa—Lalji Ratonji vs Eurshingh Metharlal and others—Madhawji and K and Hiralal and D and Mulla and [illegible].
[illegible]—[illegible] J and M—[illegible] Cooverji vs Jethabai Nursey—Wadia and Co.
[illegible]—Crawford and Co—Shaik Ismail Khalif vs Abdul Azeez [illegible]—Edgelow G and W.
[illegible]—Daphtary F and D—Isabhai Bakarbhai vs Ameenabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co Bicknell M and R.
[illegible]—Matter of an Arbitration out of Court between the Parties [illegible] No 361 of 1901 Where in Loonibai [illegible] and others are Plaintiffs and Heera Roopa is the defendant and in the matter of the Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Loonibai [illegible] and others—Petitioners.
Long Causes.
[illegible]—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer vs Bhojak Nihal [illegible]—Unwalla and P.
[illegible]—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer vs Khursedji [illegible] Bhadiwalla—Unwalla and P.
[illegible]—[illegible] H to and K—Shamul Birma and others vs [illegible] and Lakhoo maganlal—J and G.
[illegible]—[illegible] and S—Rookhanbai vs Adamjee Shaik [illegible] and others—maganlal J and G.
[illegible]—M Jubbai—T and M—Chapsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai [illegible] and others—Wadia G and Co.
[illegible]—Wadia G and Co—Motiji and others vs Vinayek Waman [illegible] and others—Edgelow G and W.
[illegible]—[illegible] The Advocate General of Bombay vs Sayad [illegible]—Reform Capt.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.
For Disposal.
[illegible]—Khandalawala and L—Sobhagchand Moolchand vs Chaturbhuj Govardhan—Ardeshir H D and Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
[illegible]—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Haridas [illegible]—Thakurdas and Co.
[illegible]—Madhavjee and K Dhanji Vithaldas and Co vs [illegible] Mohanlal and Co Daphtary F and W.
[illegible]—Ardeshir H D and Co—Mahomed Akbar Valad Sidhee Meer [illegible] vs Meer Avanali and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
[illegible]—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Mangaldas Vithaldas and others—Tyebji and Co.
[illegible]—[illegible] R and Co—Ratanbai vs Dhunjishaw Ardeshir [illegible] and others—Jehangir and S and Pestonji R and K.
[illegible]—[illegible] and Co—Abdulla Kaderbhai and another vs [illegible] Bhandari and others—Mulla and [illegible] and M.
[illegible]—[illegible] S and C—Rahim Valadee Mahomed vs [illegible] and another—In person.
[illegible]—[illegible] and S—Kanaiyalal Chunilal and another vs Mehta [illegible] and In person.
[illegible] and Co—Hajibhoy [illegible] vs Bhagoo [illegible] Ardeshir and Co.
[illegible]—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bhiwaker vs Kalian [illegible]—Daphtary F and D.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 7-8	—	1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1/4	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	—	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 13/16	—	1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 3/16	—	unchanged
2 months hence	30	—	do
Spot in New York	65 1/4	—	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15	—	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·49 3/4	—	1/4
New York Demand	4·84 3/4	—	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	—	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/4	—	do
6 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/4	—	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	—	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8	—	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1/2	—	+ 3/4
7 day market loans	3 1/2	—	+ 1/8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta £1,70,000
Gold to Calcutta £10,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks, 11 1 1/2 Oct. Dec. value steady

WHEAT—firm.

RAPESEED—
Brown 43 3/4 J. A. buyers quiet.

LINSEED—quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	dull
East Indian	dull
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	4,000
Spot	6·14 + 4
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 3-8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	2,000
Futures closed	quiet

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·76	5·68	5·60
unchd.	unchd.	unchd.
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·55	5·54	5·64
unchd.	unchd.	unchd.
Jan.-Feb.		Feb.-Mar.
5·55		5·56
unchd.		unchd.

Receipts at [illegible] Port	5,000
Do. last year	6,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. to Great Continent	3,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·80
Futures, month of July	10·39 + 9
Do. month of Dec	10·37 + 1

Declined early owing to Official weather report considered favourable and reacted farther through bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1/8 + 1/8
Futures, month of July	11·14 + 16
Do. month of Aug.	10·68 + 01
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—	Bales.
Total week's sale	35,000
Do. Sold on speculation	1,050
Do. sold for exportation	1,000
Do. Forwarded to Consumers	50,000
Do. Actual export	10,000
Do. Week's Import	53,000
Do. Stock	7,16,000
Do. Surats Stock	17,000
Afloat American	30,000
Do. East Indian	11,000
Total visible supply	2,150,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	260,000
Do. Quantity in sight	10,450,000
Do. Stock in London	19,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on 30th June.

Cotton	2,799 bales
Wheat	5,768 cwt.
Linseed	3,049 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,350 "
Gingellyseed	452 "
Poppyseed	2,218 "
Groundnuts	247 "
Castorseed	556 "
Rice	3,750 "
Myrabollams	449 "
Cottonseed	8,345 "
Mowraseed	215 "
Gram	1,975 "
Jowari	1,013 "
Maize	390 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

709 Boxes Mexican dollars
969 Bars Silver
Per steamer Peninsular from London.

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

The first Official weather and crop reports of the season published to-day are very satisfactory reading and fully confirm our seasonal reports as given since the burst of the monsoon. From the Punjab alone comes a note of complaint partly on account of damage to cotton by insects and also for want of rain. But a new depression has formed and has advanced to the neighbourhood of Saugor in which place a heavy fall of 10 inches of rain is reported to-day, and if this depression advances in a North-Western direction, there may be a relief to Rajputana and the Punjab so far as the want of rain as concerned. In all other districts sufficient rain has fallen and agricultural operations are in full swing.

The financial telegrams from London advise a decline of [illegible] per cent. Rupee paper, the latter being probably due to the lower price current here on Saturday. The day-to-day loans' rate of interest was raised ¾ per cent. no doubt on account of the demand on the last day of the financial half year. Further specie shipments are advised to Calcutta of silver, £170,000, and gold, £10,000.

The closing tone of the Liverpool cotton market was dull and spot sales were 4,000 bales. The price of spot was 4 points higher at 6·14 and futures quotations were all unchanged. In New York July futures were 9 points higher, and December only 1 point higher, while in New Orleans July futures were raised 16 points and August 1 point, while spot was quoted ⅛ up at 11 ⅛.

The total visible supply shows a decline of 100,000 bales from the previous week at 2,130,000 bales, while the quantity in sight as advised by Reuter, is 10,490,000 bales, against 10,590,000 last week. There is probably a mistake in this week's figures.

The local seeds and wheat show no change in prices to-day and we hear of little business passing. Cotton is quiet but steady with the customary retail enquiry for certain qualities for ready delivery. There may be a little more demand from the mills shortly, as the new half year has commenced, and some addition to stocks may be made. But with free supplies for sale, it should be more convenient to leave dealers to carry stock.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	16,982	Increase
Other Deposits	"	22,66,533	do.
Sundries	"	72,658	do.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	15,15,131	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	"	50,000	Decrease
Credits on Securities	"	3,41,518	Increase
Loans do.	"	23,10,344	do.
Bills discounts & purchased	"	7,62,825	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	"	72,186	Increase
Sundries	"	51,465	do.
Cash	"	12,15,879	Decrease

The Weekly Statement as above shows a decline in the cash balance of 12·15 lakhs, chiefly due to an increase in the Bank's investments, as the trade demand shows a falling off of about 4½ lakhs.

Sterling exchange closes firm and 1s 4 1/32d Bank demand is again quoted with the best rate for 3 months' D.-A bills at 1s 4 7/32d. Rupee paper is a shade steadier at Rs. 98 7/16 for 31st July settlement.

In the share market the closing quotation for Petits is Rs. 3,475 and for Port Canning Rs. 427½.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—			
M G Nagpur fine	July	Rs.	211
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	193
M G K A K fine	"	"	203
M G Bengals fine	"	"	195
Sawginned Dharwar good	"	"	252
Madras Westerns good	"	"	233
NEW CROP—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	201
Do. fine	Dec.	"	199
Do. fine	Jan.	"	197
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	215
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	218
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	200
M G K A K fine	"	"	211
M G Bengals fully good	"	"	183
M G Broach good	March	"	243

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight D.A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do. do.	11/32d.
French Francs	3 do. do.	169 3/4
Marks	3 do. do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	155
Shanghai	30 do. do.	211
Japan	30 do. do.	159 3/4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	6,000 bales.
Imports	nil

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·77	5·70	5·61
plus 1	plus 2	plus 1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·56	5·56	5·56
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·56	5·57	5·59
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SWEENY—June 28, at Coonoor, the wife of Lieutenant R G L Sweeny, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MINCHIN—STEELE—June 28, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, to the Rev W A H Parker, Joint Chaplain, Humphrey Alexander, the only son of the late J W Minchin, Ootacamund, to Agnes Pattison, eldest daughter of the late Robert Steele, Greenock, Scotland.

DEATH.

HENSLEY—June 26, at Dalhousie, Rhona Muriel Hensley, Q A N A, daughter of the Rev Augustine de Morgan Hensley, late 2nd Master Holleybury Coll. of Godalming, Surrey.

"AURUM POTABILE"

(a drink of gold)

HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.

A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.

Rs. 2 per bottle.

"MAKROBION"

(Bouillon powder)

HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents:—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.

100 doses in each packet.

A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.

Re. 1 per packet.

AGENTS:—

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 26m. Sun sets 6h. 11m. High water, 9-2m., 8-40., Low water, 2-10m., 2-48a.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the special and common jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning at 11-30 o'clock (Standard Time).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. Kagoshima Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a. m. on Saturday the 7th instant. Parcel mail for China and Japan closes at 7-30 a.m. the same day.

KILLED BY A BULLOCK.—A bullock belonging to Messrs. Duke and Company broke loose at Slater Road, on Sunday, and ran through various parts of the town. Coming up the Nagdevi Street, the bullock tossed up one Syed Hoosein in the air who, in falling, struck his head on the road, which caused concussion of the brain. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly afterwards.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—First aid to the injured is bound to be appreciated even by the lowest stratum of the human society. On Sunday afternoon, one Premji Caramsey, a Khojah, hardly twenty-two years of age and residing at Phull Gally was washing his feet at the North-Eastern steps of the Apollo Bunder, when his foot accidentally slipped, and he fell head-long into the sea. A number of tonwallas rescued the drowning man, under the direction of Mr. B. Pius, of H. M's. Customs, and he was brought ashore where police sepoys Nos. 158 and 114 rendered him first aid and took him to the G. T. Hospital, where he was been detained for treatment.

SUICIDE OF AN HOSPITAL ASSISTANT.—Yesterday, at the G. T. Hospital, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted enquiries into the circumstances attending the death of Hari Krishna Kale, a Hindu Hospital Assistant at the G. T. Hospital, aged 25 years. In course of the enquiris, letters written by the deceased to Dr. V. E. Fernandez, House Surgeon of the same hospital, were produced, in which the deceased stated that through some troubles of his own, he had got tired of life and had, therefore, taken opium. Besides opium, he had consumed a dose of corrosive acid, which, Dr. Fernandez, in course of his evidence said, he presumed, was to prevent the use of the stomach pump if he (the deceased) was discovered in time for treatment. Some evidence having been recorded, the jury returned the unanimous verdict of suicide.

MERCHANTS AT VARIANCE.—The following is supplied to us as a full account of the proceedings in the Small Causes Court in the case of Kursondass Kallianji vs. Kapadia Brothers. A written indent for these 7 cases with the signature of Kursondass Kallianji was taken on 24th March 1905, where there is a distinct condition that the plaintiff is to take the delivery of the entire seven cases within eight days after the date of the contract. This same indent is put in the Court as an exhibit. After the expiration of the period of 8 days, according to the written conditions of the contracts the plaintiff was served with two notices to clear off his goods. The plaintiff first denied having received these notices, but afterwards admitted the same, which are also entered as exhibits in the Court. The plaintiff came to take the delivery of the goods on 15th August 1905; but the same had already been disposed off on 4th August 1905 by the defendants to another merchant without any benefits to them. In reselling the concelled disputed four cases the defendants had a trivial gain of Rs. 2 and the evidence to that effect with particulars and full details with figures have been produced in the Court where they is duly noted. Further the defendant's witness a respected big merchant, who is a Secretary of the Native Merchants' Woollen Goods Association, has stated in his evidence that the contract for the seven cases was signed in his presence by the plaintiff with the distinct condition to take the delivery of the goods within eight days and that according to the conditions of the indent the plaintiff was bound to take delivery of the goods within the specified time; moreover the general custom of the trade is that the dealers are bound to take delivery of their goods within the specified time of the contracts. There is a probability of an appeal being made.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BROUGHAM.

AT the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Baboo Laloo, son of a Hindu cook, aged seven years, and residing with his parents at Carwar Street. On Friday last the deceased was walking with his parents along Carwar Street to the corner of Frere Road, when a brougham belonging to Mr. Tarachand Parashram, Jeweller, and driven by his coachman, Bhecku Bhana, struck the lad from behind knocking him down. This accident could have been averted, had the lad not attempted to cross the road, in spite of a warning given to him by his parents of the approach of the brougham. The brougham was stopped within twenty paces from where the accident took place. The father of the lad, in course of his evidence, stated that the fore-legs of the horse struck the deceased and both the wheels passed over his back. The deceased was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he was treated and allowed to go home. No external marks of injury were visible on him. When taken to the Hospital he seemed well and laughing. He was in good health up till Sunday. The parents woke up yesterday morning to find him dead in his bed. He was again taken to the G. T. Hospital, where it was learnt that the deceased had died of the internal abdominal injuries caused by his having been struck by the brougham. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Services vs. Civil.

The "rugger" match—"Civil vs. Services"—which was played last evening on the Cooperage, was attended with considerable interest and attracted a fairly good number of spectators, despite the inclement state of the weather. The Services were represented by members of the various regimental teams in Bombay, while the Civil team comprised players from several civil clubs. The object of these periodical friendly games, we presume, is in order to test the merits of the best "rugger" enthusiasts in Bombay and eventually to select a team to take part in the forthcoming Calcutta Rugby Tournament.

The Services opened the attack from the Southern end of the Cooperage and kept hostilities in their favour for a considerable period. The Civilians, on the other hand, were placed at a great disadvantage, having had to play one man short. The close of the first half found the two teams level in the scoring, each side having annexed one try.

In the second half the Services added their winning stroke. Result:—

SERVICES	2 tries (6 points.)
CIVIL	1 try (3 points.)

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. POPAT WADI C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, yesterday, and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 62 runs. Scores:—

POPAT WADI C. C.

B M Rane, b Parshottam	5
G B Rane, c Bhoota	1
R A Wagle, b Parshottam	16
M S Jayaker, c Prabhaker	31
Dhairyawan, b Prabhaker	0
K G Kothare, c Prabhaker	22
Goreskshanker, b Prabhaker	0
Sarvit, b Prabhaker	1
Trilokeker, b Prabhaker	0
G A Jayaker, c Bhoota	1
V M Kothare, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	86

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Goradia, b Jayaker G	5
Vijayaker, c Jayaker G	6
Desai, b Wagle	5
Prabhaker, c Dhairyavan	15
Shete, c Dhairyavan	39
Parshottam, l b w Dhairyavan	27
Mehta, b Dhairyavan	6
Talpade, r b w Kothare	4
Reshimwala, sub out, Jayaker M	5
Pathare, not out	15
Bhoota, b Wagle	3
Extras	18
Total	118

DAIVADNYA C. C. vs. SUH MITRA C. C.

The match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Daivadnyas by 46 runs. Scores:—

DAIVADNYA C. C.

W. B. Aryamane, run out Koli	5
S. J. Aryamane, b Dabbal	8
V. B. Tambe, b Koli	0
W. B. Mirker, b Koli	11
A. B. Divekar, b Bhat	33
Y. G. Mahajan c Koli	0
R. S. Pitali c Koli	2
G. N. Kshirsagar b Bhat	8
R. S. Chonker, not out	0
R. N. Pitale, b Bhat	0
Mankame b Bhat	3
Extras	10
Total	79

SUH-MITRA CRICKET CLUB.

Trilokekar, b Merker	1
Dubbal, b Kshirsagar	6
Koli, c Kshirsagar	6
Bhat, b Merker	6
Sanjarir b Kshirsagar	3
Tribhoowane c Kshirsagar	0
Vijayker, self out Kshirsagar	3
Fause, not out	5
Nawlakhi C. R. b Kshirsagar	2
Nawlakhi M. D. b Kshirsagar	4
Patil, b Kshirsagar	0
Extras	[illegible]
Total	33

YOUNG HINDUS vs. ARYAN C. C.

This match was played on the Marine Line grounds on Sunday, and resulted in an easy win for the Young Hindus by 60 runs. Scores:—

YOUNG HINDUS.

D Dandekar, b Shivram	14
S Divekar, c D Shete b Shivram	39
H Dalvi, c and b Patil	2
N Divekar, c D Shete b Shivram	9
R Marathe, c Mehta b Patil	6
Jamgadkar, c Patil b Shivram	7
W. Kirtikar, b Shivram	2
C Dharamsey, b Shivram	15
N B Mehta, not out	27
J Soondhani, run out	8
M Kirtikar, c Acharya, b Shivram	3
Extras	19
Total	140

ARYAN C. C.

D A Shete, b M H Kirtikar	2
V Mehta, st N Divekar, b M H Kirtikar	12
S A Shete l b w, b W. Kirtikar	9
H N Patil, b M H Kirtikar	6
Shivram, b Dandekar	15
S B Amonker, b M H Kirtikar	0
Nerarkar, c C Dharamsey, b W Kirtikar	2
Acharya, run out	19
Dovetta b M H Kirtikar	6
Paldo, b M H Kirtikar	2
Jaykar, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	80

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Carabineers Win the Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 2.

The Polo Tournament closed to-day. There was a tremendous gathering present. The Maharaja was "At Home." The fight was a gallant one in a strong wind and amidst clouds of dust. The Carabineers' combination was excellent and put their opponents, the 13th Hussars, largely on the defensive throughout. Score:—

Carabineers	4 Goals, two Subs.
13th Hussars	Nil.

The Carabineers having won thrice in succession take the Cup just when their departure from Bangalore draws near.

General Eccles Nixon presented the Cup to the winners, and making a short congratulatory speech on behalf of the Maharaja he observed that the tournament was the production of at least three records, one in entries, namely eight local teams five from outside Bangalore. Another record was that one match, the Carabineers vs. the Maharaja's team was won within eleven seconds of time, the third record was the Carabineers completed their third successive win thereby taking the Cup absolutely. Each member of the team received a smaller Cup as a souvenir. Similar small Cups were awarded to the runners up. The 13th Hussars, unfortunately were not present, having had to leave the moment the game finished to catch the mail train to their station.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

A FIRE broke out yesterday on board the steamship "Savitri," a passenger boat, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Company, now lying at anchor at Mazagon. At the time of the out-break, the vessel had on board a crew of eight, under Tindal, Shaikh Ibrahim. The flames were noticed by a launch, which was passing and rendered assistance. Captain Gillespie, R. E., who was in command of the launch, boarded the vessel and rendered good service by personally assisting in playing water on the flames. The fire was got under control within half an hour after its outbreak. On examination it was found that the whole of the quarter deck of the vessel from aft to mid ship was burnt away. The cause of the fire is supposed to be due to a spark from the gally on the forward deck. The ship is not insured. The damage done by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 5,000.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

PROBLEMS IN JUTE.

THE following is a summary of the general report on jute in Bengal for last year:—

The modern jute industry of Bengal may be said to have had its origin in the year 1828, when exportation to Europe commenced; for although previous to that time considerable quantities of the fibre were undoubtedly produced, the whole was consumed locally. Once having obtained a footing in the European market, the value of this fibre was immediately recognized and the expansion of the trade has ever since, been constant and rapid, until, at the present time, its annual value may be estimated at something like £14,000,000.

In recent years there have been complaints from merchants that the quality of the fibre had been deteriorating. In September 1901, the Calcutta Baled Jute Association addressed the Director of Land Records and Agriculture of Bengal on the subject. This was followed in January 1902 by a communication to the same effect from the Dundee Jute Importers' Association to the Secretary of State for India. As a result, field experiments were started at the Burdwan Farm in 1902 by the Bengal Agricultural Department, under the guidance of the Inspector-General of Agriculture, and have since been continued.

Various causes have been suggested for the deterioration which, it would appear, has taken place. They may be enumerated as follows:—

(1) Actual degeneration of the plants grown for the sake of the fibre. (2) Carelessness in preparing the fibre for the market. (3) Exhaustion of lands. (4) The sowing of lands not suited to the growth of jute. (5) Use of inferior seed by the cultivators. (6) The cultivation of kinds of jute which are unsuitable for the particular locality in which they are grown. (7) Fraudulent "watering" of the fibre in order to increase its weight before bringing it into the market.

Soon after the commencement of the inquiry into the deterioration of jute it was recognized that it was necessary to supplement and amplify the field work by laboratory experiments. As a result, an investigation was commenced of the problems connected with the cultivation and preparation of jute, dealing more especially with the Chemical and Biological side of the question. "I started this inquiry in August 1904, at which time I was employed upon Indigo investigations. After a short tour through the jute districts, the laboratory investigations continued until March 1905, when the Pemberandah Laboratory was closed. The continuity of my work upon jute was again broken by my employment on indigo investigations from July to October 1905. Since then I have been on tour in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, in order to enquire into the possibility of the extension of jute cultivation to suitable tracts, and to assist the Provincial Departments of Agriculture in framing a scheme of experimental trials of jute with that object in view. The results of this tour will be reported in due course.

At Pemberandah, two questions were dealt with, as far as was possible in the time, viz., (a) the amount of water which a sample of jute fibre absorbs from the atmosphere under given conditions and (b) the retting of jute.

Question (a) was, of course, taken up in connection with the "fraudulent watering" of jute—a practice which, although it only recently assumed serious proportions, has now become almost universal. Its cause is probably to be attributed largely to the rapidly increasing demand for the fibre, which is gradually outstripping the supply. Assuming this to be the case, two remedies suggest themselves, viz., (a) such extension of the jute growing area as would equalize the discrepancy between supply and demand, and (b) repressive legislation.

It was with the view of the possibility of a standard being required for the latter that the work on watered jute was taken up. In commencing the investigation it was thought advisable first of all, to show, by exact figures, how widely the amount of moisture in an obviously "watered" sample of jute differs from that which a genuine "air-dry" sample would contain. To demonstrate this it was only necessary to estimate the moisture in a number of different samples (a) of "air-dry" fibre, and (b) of fibre which has been watered.

Having, by means of experiments, determined what amount of moisture might be expected in a sample of dry jute it becomes necessary to conduct other experiments under perfectly definite conditions of temperature and moisture, in order, if possible, to be able to say with approximate accuracy what the maximum amount of water should be in a sample of fibre under any conditions of temperature and moisture which are likely to obtain. This work is being continued.

RETTING OF JUTE.

The retting of jute is a large question and one of considerable difficulty, involving, as it does, the general principles of the decay of organic matter.

The process may be described as one in which decomposition is allowed to proceed just so far, that the less resistant bodies causing the adherence of the fibres to cortex and wood of the plant are disintegrated and dissolved, thus allowing the fibre to be separated easily and completely. If the decomposition is allowed to proceed too far, the fibre begins to be attacked and its value is greatly impaired thereby. Hence the care which is necessary to avoid "over-retting."

With a thorough knowledge of the process, we may reasonably hope to be able to exercise more control over it than it is at present possible to do.

So far the time spent in this investigation is too short to draw any really definite conclusions. Briefly, it may be said that the retting process as carried out in India appears to be the result of bacterial action. Whether it is the result of the work of a single organism has not yet been definitly decided, although the action apparently proceeds along somewhat similar lines to the corresponding process with flax, for which Winogradsky in Europe claims to have isolated a characteristic organism in pure culture.

It was observed in the laboratory that the retting action was considerably hastened by the addition to the water in which the retting took place of traces of Salts of Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid. This result has, however, not been borne out by experiment of the same nature, on a larger scale, carried out during the last retting season. The cause of this discrepancy will be made the subject of further investigation.

While the ordinary retting process, as stated above, is probably the result of bacterial action, it has been observed that some moulds and similar fungi have also the power of dissolving the tissue in which the fibres are imbedded. The fibre of sterile stems of jute which are kept moist but not immersed in water, and inoculated with a pure culture of such growths was found to separate easily after a day or two. Two of these fungi were isolated and sent to Dr. Butler, the Cryptogamic Botanist to the Government of India, for identification. One (a green mould) proved to be a hitherto undescribed species of Aspergillus, and the other a white growth a fusarium. A technical description of both will be published later by Dr. Butler.

These fungi are doubtless among the active agents in the "dew retting" of flax as practised in Europe; for many moulds and similar organisms have been observed growing on the flax during the process. If this is so, as many of the moulds are known to possess cellulose dissolving ferments, the quality of the fibre produced would probably be inferior. It is doubtful therefore whether any advantage would be gained by introducing the system into India.

EXTENSION OF THE JUTE GROWING AREA AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE CULTIVATION OF OTHER FIBRE-PRODUCING CROPS.

Although it would appear that the area under jute cultivation and the weight of fibre produced are expanding considerably year by year, yet it also seems equally certain that the demand for the fibre is outstripping the supply. Not only are old markets asking for increased supplies, but new ones are continually opening out. Moreover, jute fibre appears to be put to an increasing number of uses every year.

It is very probable that the widespread and increasing prevalence of "fraudulent watering" which is one of the chief difficulties of the industry at the present time, is largely due to a discrepancy between supply and demand. At present it would seem that the seller is quite certain of a market for his fibre even though it is of inferior quality and adulterated. For this reason and because in other countries, notably Java, French Indo-China, and West Africa, continuous—and in the later case apparently successful—efforts are being made to introduce the cultivation of jute, it is highly advisable, if possible, to extend considerably the jute-growing area in India. The Champaran district of Bihar has already taken up a cultivation on a considerable scale, and it may be mentioned in this connection that experiments will be conducted during the coming year, in various parts of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces.

It is possible however that the conditions in other parts of India than Bengal may not prove exactly suitable for jute cultivation. In this case, it is advisable to see if other fibre plants cannot be cultivated which will act as substitutes for jute. "Bimlipatam jute" (*Hibiscus Cannabinus*) is already grown in a large scale in Madras as is also sunn hemp (*Crotolaria juncea*). Altogether about 80,000 bales of fibre were produced in Madras last year, much of which appears to have been sold under the trade name of jute, but none of which as far as can be ascertained, was really true jute. It is believed that the cultivation of *Hibiscus Cannabinus*, and perhaps also *Crotolaria juncea* can be largely extended in Madras.

In the Central Provinces Jubbulpur hemp, which is believed to be a variety of sunn hemp, is cultivated to a considerable extent.

Another possibly useful fibre plant is *Malacra Capitata*, which was introduced into Bombay some years ago. Its cultivation was abandoned, it is said, on account of the then low price of jute. I understand that experiments with this plant are to be carried out this year in Bombay and at Pusa.

Other fibre plants might be mentioned; but sufficient has been said to show that various possible substitutes for jute are available, supposing that the cultivation of the latter cannot, owing to climate limitations, expand to a sufficient extent to supply the increasing demand for it.

Having regard to these considerations, it may be advisable to extend the scope of the present work to fibres generally, instead of limiting it to jute alone.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has strengthened materially in the neighbourhood of the depression and the latter has moved slightly in a westerly direction and is now lying over Bundelkhand. Its depth has not increased. Some movement has moved in an abnormal Westerly direction last the depression seems likely to stop. The Bay current continues to give light to moderate rain over the greater part of its field. On the Burma Coast there has been nearly general rain, but in the interior only a few falls are reported, the chief amounts being Mergui one and a half inches, Akyab four and a half and Bhamo one." The clouds have decreased slightly in Upper Burma, the skies now being only partially overcast; the temperature is still approximately normal. In North-East India the precipitation has been nearly general and light to moderate while in Orissa it has been local. Cherrapoonji reports a fall three inches, Dinajpur one", Calcutta two" Burdwan three and a half and Gya and Sambalpur two". The clouds have diminished in parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, but in other parts of North-East India the skies are heavily overcast, while the temperature remains practically unchanged. In the United Provinces rain has fallen locally, but in Central India and the Central Provinces, except in Berar a general rain fall has occurred, being heavy in parts.

In the Punjab, and East Rajputana a few falls are reported. The principal amounts are at Lucknow, one inch Satna two and a half only Nowgong, one and a half Jhansi two Jubbulpore four, Pachmari one and a half, Hoshangabad one, Saugor ten, Kotah one and a half, Sirsa one and a half, and Rawalpindi one. The changes in the temperature have been small. The clouds have increased in Rajputana, the skies being now heavily overcast in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. In the two latter areas the air has become damper. On the West and the Circars Coasts the precipitation has been nearly general and in the Deccan a few falls occurred, the chief amounts being at Goa two inches and Waltair one. The clouds have decreased in the Southern half of the Peninsula, the skies being only lightly to moderately overcast while the temperature has risen everywhere.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Burma Coast, North-East India, Orissa, Central India, Central Provinces, South East Rajputana, West Coast, the Circars Coast, and local rain in the United Provinces and Gujarat. A few falls are likely in the interior, in Burma, the Punjab, and the Deccan, the changes of wind at the head of the Bay suggest that a depression may perhaps be forming.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2ND JULY 1906.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by insects and disease.

Bhatinda.—Showery. Has every appearance of a continued fall. More rain wanted generally.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Food-grains being sown.

Delhi.—Rain general over district. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun. Food-grains sowing backward.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Break needed generally. Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing begun.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Broach.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally. Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing begun generally.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Rain general over district. More rain wanted generally. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing begun.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress and Joovar (?)

Bhawnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Rain general over district. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton larger area sown this year. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Hubli.—Rain general over district. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. More rain wanted generally.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	13 15	13 46	13 72	13 36
Monday, 2nd July 1906	0 10	0 10	0 30	0 14
Total	13 25	13 56	14 02	13 50
Total fall to 2nd June '05	15 92	15 92	14 13	12 01
Total fall to 2nd June '04	21 82	21 57	21 13	16 64

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, JULY 2ND.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk rise at Raipur and Allahabad and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic in the Central and United Provinces, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 5° in excess of normal at Negapatam and Cochin and 5° to 11° in defect at Akola, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Karachi, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain.—Twenty-five stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 10·00" at Saugor, 4·19" at Jubbulpore, 2·00 at Jhansi 1·01" at Hoshangabad.

Weather.—The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved westwards and its centre this morning was somewhere between Allahabad and Saugor. The disturbance is yet of moderate intensity, but is likely to give rain over a large area. More are less heavy rain is to be expected at and in the neighbourhood of the storm centre. Conditions are becoming gradually favourable for rain over Gujarat.

Weather during the week ending 30th June in the Trade's region.

Pressure had been in large defect at Mauritius, while at Zanzibar and the Seychelles it was in slight defect of normal. Winds were south-westerly at the Seychelles and Zanzibar, and south-westerly at Mauritius and slightly above normal in force at the Seychelles and Zanzibar. The Seychelles recorded about an inch and a quarter and the two other stations light to moderate showers.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 23rd June 1906, as compared with the statement of 30th June 1905:—

LIABILITIES.	June 23. Rs.	June 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	82,00,000	80,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	47,21,880	41,76,050
Public Deposits at Branches	46,18,621	42,81,651
Other Deposits	7,04,93,562	7,27,60,095
Post Bills	16,950	9,731
Sundries	26,80,110	27,52,752
Rs.	10,14,34,135	10,37,65,080
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,25,22,218	1,11,05,372
Other authorized Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Credits on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,21,19,216	1,24,20,721
Loans do. do. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills discounted and purchased	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dead stock	3,05,371	3,10,179
Stamps and Stationery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balances with other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]	2,76,06,827
	10,14,34,135	10,37,85,989

THE new Earl of Mansfield has decided, before taking up his residence at Scone Palace, Perthshire, to carry out extensive alterations and improvements in the interior of the building, which will be in the workman's hands for some months. Lord Mansfield will meanwhile continue to reside at Moneydie, where he has made his home for the last two or three years. Scone Palace is quite a modern mansion, built indeed, about 1808, and it has a charming situation on the left bank of the Tay. The ground on which it stands has historical associations extending over nearly a dozen centuries, and as far back as 843 it became the capital of Kenneth Macalpin, who united the Picts and Scots, and is said to have taken the "Stone of Destiny" there. Prince Charlie lived in the old palace for some time in 1745, and Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort slept in the present mansion in 1842. Among the magnificent trees in the grounds—the late Earl planted over a million—is a sycamore planted by Mary Queen of Scots.

DHARWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, JUNE 30.

As every thing comes to those who wait, Dharwar has been favoured, if not generously or bountifully, at least with scant, but timely, rain, fully 2 inches having been gauged up-to-date. The water supply, in consequence, has, to some extent, been maintained, the ponds, wells and tanks having had their water level raised. The sky continues to be cloudy and the atmosphere is extremely moist, but weather conditions are tantalizing and delusive, for the really good downpour has not yet come. Cholera appeared in the New Police Lines and claimed a few victims, while fever, and many others ills have visited us. Guinea-worm has spread alarmingly owing to muddy water and malarial influences. The weather, on the whole, is pleasant and enjoyable, and the sunshine is subdued and exhilarating. As the old ditty puts it "The grass is green and the rose is red" and Divine Nature has put on her holiday attire, the plants and shrubs being redolent with beauty and fragrance. But like Oliver Twist we want, and expect "More and More."

A few changes have occurred in our domestic relations. Mr. C. S. Varley, the Assistant Sessions Judge, left us on appointment as District Sessions Judge, Sholapur. Mr. Wilson has been relieved as Assistant Superintendent, District Police, by Mr. Langley, Mr. [illegible] has succeeded Mr. John, as Consulting Engineer, S. M. Railway, and Mr. Norton has entered on his duty as Assistant Irrigation Engineer, under Mr. Chapman, his Chief.

There has been a criminal appeal from the Court of the First Class Magistrate, for adopting a girl from the age of 4 until she attained puberty at 13 or 14 years, when the adopters dedicated her, apparently, to the Temple, as a Dancing and Singing Virgin. This ceremonial is in vogue among the Carnatics, as alleged by Mr. Apte, a Pleader from Satara, who appeared for the Appellant, while the Government Prosecutor, Mr. Herliker, appeared for the prosecution. The Hindustan virgins are dedicated and married to the Dagger. After a three hours' harangue by the Appellant's Pleader, the Sessions Judge did not call on the prosecution to reply, but in a written judgment confirmed the conviction and sentence of the Magistrate of 8 months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 and in default 15 days further imprisonment. The accused intends preferring a special appeal to the High Court.

On Tuesday, the 26th June, a Ball in celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday (officially retrogressed by Imperial edict from the 9th November to 29th June), was held on the S. M. Railway Institute and it was very largely attended. Dancing was pursued to the small hours of the morning and the Railway Volunteer Band from Hubli was requisitioned.

The Kelikeri water supply project for supplying water to the town of Dharwar is now under the consideration of Government, estimated to cost 5 lakhs of rupees.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, June 30.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr J O Miller, C S I, Chief Commr of the Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th July or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Hon Mr S Ismay, C S I, Judicial Commr, Central Provinces and Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for making Laws and Regulations is appointed to officiate as Chief Commr of the Central Provinces during the absence on leave of the Hon Mr J O Miller, C S I, or until further orders.

The services of Mr H C Liddell, I C S, Asst Commr, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Capt H R G Knapp, M D, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of [illegible] for employment in the Jail Dept.

Mr D A D Aitchison, M R C V S, has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Dept with effect from the 25th April and is posted for training to Madras.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr R S Finlow, B Sc, F C S, Offg Imperial Agricultural Chemist, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties by Dr J W Leather, Imperial Agricultural Chemist.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr F S G Manners Smith, Superintending Engr, 2nd Class, were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept from the 1st May to 17th June inclusive.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut G B Brown, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commr and Agent to the Govr Genl in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

Lieut-Col G F Chenevix-Trench, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th June, combined with furlough for nine months.

Major A Mc Conaghey, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Political Agent in Zhob.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H R Money, Asst Commr, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for three months, and furlough for three months in continuation, with effect from the 10th of June.

Mr C H Jeffery-Orchard, a Supt in the Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to officiate as Asst Commr, Northern India Salt Revenue, with effect from the 10th June during Mr Money's absence on leave, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr F Whymper, Offg Postmaster Genl of the 1st Grade in charge of the Bombay Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for three months and nine days in continuation, with effect from the 22nd June. On return from the Postal Commission Rome, Mr F A Dorow? Postmaster Genl of the 2nd Grade, is appointed to hold charge of the Bombay Circle, with effect from the same date.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified:—

Second-Lieut Edward Waters Harbin Marsh 1st Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt); double company officer, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regt), 23rd April.

Second-Lieut Montague Sheridan Young, The Manchester Regt, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion The Gloucestershire Regt; squadron officer, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, 3rd June.

Second-Lieuts Marsh and Young are promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army, with effect from the 23rd April and 3rd June respectively.

TO WARD OFF TROPICAL DISEASE.

HOW BILE BEANS ACCOMPLISH THIS.

Tropical diseases are responsible for many deaths. Therefore a few words of warning may be usefully given. Treated under one head, tropical diseases may be taken to include the various forms of malaria, agues, and intestinal and other fevers, directly due to the presence of poisonous matter in the system. Primitive drainage arrangements, defective water supply, and residence in marshy sections—all these conduce to sickness. Dangerous germs or organisms rise from the ground, multiply rapidly in the dry air, and then enter the human system along with the food taken into the stomach, or find an easier way of contaminating the blood when the skin is bitten by insects peculiar to the country.

It is obvious that when the body is overworked, is anaemia, or weakened by constipation or any irregularity, it is the least able to repel the attacks of this insidious foe. It is equally obvious that the best plan for rendering oneself immune, is to increase the vitality or reserve strength; and just because Bile Beans store up vitality and reserve strength in the body by means of sound digestion and healthy liver, this great household medicine has attained considerable local renown. Bile Beans put the human system into thoroughly good order, they conquer nervous and general debility and are a complete fortification against tropical disease.

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"Bombay Gazette" 3rd July 1906.

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"The Bombay Gazette" having been reduced in price, the accounts of Subscribers who have paid in advance, will be adjusted for the period subsequent to the 30th June 1906, according to the Scale shown in the Business Notice which appears on page 2 of this issue.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to The Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1906.

THE RE-ORGANISATION OF AMERICA'S ARMY.

The many who can claim knowledge of the Continental Armies seldom possess much in regard to the American Army. The reason for this is the American Army is but little in evidence; it is not assembled in large bodies for grand military displays, as is customary in other countries. Nor could it be, for it is scattered and distributed in garrisoning one hundred and thirty posts, in only seven of which is an entire regiment collected; Fort Leavenworth, the largest garrison of them all, being able to boast of twenty-three companies, comprising all the different branches of the service. These garrisons, sixty-eight of which are coast defence forts, take up a force of forty-five thousand men and are controlled and administered by the Head-quarters of the Army at Washington. There are post-commanders and departmental commanders, but these are appointments distinct from that of the Major-Generals who are employed in commanding groups of detached posts, chiefly coast artillery. No army can be maintained in an efficient state under such a system, or want of system, as this. The United States of America—claiming and accorded a voice in the Council of the Nations—with the exception of the coast artillery, possesses no trained or organised regular army in the usually accepted meaning of the term. In the current number of "Scribner's Magazine," an officer of the United States' Army pleads for reform and the reorganization of the Army. His scheme is simple and comprehensive and it is strange that Congress is blind to the great benefits to be derived by the adoption of this, or some such similar, scheme of reform. It appears that when the question of the scattered posts was brought before Congress, contrary to the advice of the War Department, they were allowed to remain, instead of abolishing them in favour of garrisons of brigades, and the only reform in this direction ventured upon was to collect the scattered companies into some of the posts, and endeavour to maintain a complete regiment there as the largest unit obtainable.

We are told that a considerable amount of individual and local interests are bound up with the small post systems—hence the difficulty of abolishing them. But, again, we are told that the members of Congress, as a whole, are profoundly interested in the welfare and efficiency of the Army. This interest might serve some useful purpose, could it but open their eyes to the great debate that is likely to follow, should these scattered forces of the States have one day to be assembled and opposed to the trained and organised army of some European Power. The States claim to have a decided and fixed military policy, an efficient general staff with a chief who will make himself heard; hence some much needed reform requires only the support of Congress. The writer of the article observes that the conditions of military service in the States is similar to our own, in so much as ours is a voluntary service and that each country believes in the efficiency of a small but highly trained force. He, therefore, takes Aldershot as a pattern of the training camp that should form the centre of instruction of each division of the Army. Our great training camp appears to meet with the writer's general approval, so much so that he states: "I believe the most instructive place in Europe for an American military man is Aldershot." Not only on its training grounds, but in the officers' and sergeants' messes, the barrack-room, the canteen, the corporals' room, the subalterns' quarters, we have much to show that this American officer considers worth adopting. In his scheme for the re-organisation of the American Army, he advocates the forming of five such centres as Aldershot, but on a much reduced scale. Each of these centres is to be the head-quarters of a complete division, organised as were the Japanese divisions in the late war. Each division, in the area assigned to it, would carry out its own recruiting, training and special manoeuvres.

The States are to be divided up into six large areas, five of which would be apportioned to the five mobile divisions and the sixth to a Cavalry division. The flexible and mobile division is to consist each of six regiments of infantry, with militia brigade in training during a part of the year, six batteries of artillery, four regiments of cavalry, two companies of engineers and four companies of signal corps. The sixth division of the country would be a suitable area for the five remaining regiments of cavalry and six horse battalions. For this distribution of the Army it is claimed that a force could be concentrated, fully equipped and ready to take the field at any point in the least possible time, and that a division so organised has been proved in the late war in Manchuria to be a powerful fighting unit. But a great deal more than this may also be claimed for the scheme; it will form the scattered forces of the United Sates into a trained and organised army; senior officers will have facilities for obtaining experience in manoeuvring those arms, of which at present it would appear they have none at all, especially the Major-Generals at present employed in commanding coast artillery, presumably the only occupation that can be found for them. The scheme as outlined appears simple, in view of the advantages to be desired from its institutions; advantages so apparent that it would appear unnecessary to take them in detail, but they can be more easily realised when one considers the present state of the American Army. According to the writer of the article, now under notice, the higher officers can have no experience of the administration, supply or transport necessary in connection with a moderately large force. Those arms never working together have no experience of that cohesion that must exist between each, in time of war, to ensure success. All such reforms as this involve the removal of incompetents and it is from this quarter that the greatest opposition may be expected. It remains to be seen whether Congress has the inclination or the power to put aside individual and local claims in preference to those of the State and whether the incompetents in the Army, who are, of course, quite satisfied with the present state of things, have sufficient interest at Washington to block a much needed reform.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The problem of the high rate of infantile mortality in the large cities of England, but more especially in London is one which will have to be seriously faced by Parliament before long. That it should have escaped attention so long is a gross scandal. From time to time Coroners utter stern warnings to parents who appear in their courts in affairs not without grounds for suspicion, but the very easy crime of infanticide is rarely brought home to the delinquents, and there is no doubt whatever that it is not infrequently practised. But the problem of infant mortality goes further than this. The birth-rate is steadily declining. Proportionately there were four births less in every thousand persons last year than fifty years ago, which means that there would be sixty thousand more children born this year in the United Kingdom if the rate were equal to what it then was. Some compensation is found in the death-rate, which has fallen fourteen per cent. among males and nineteen per cent. among females, but this saving of life does not apply to infants. Their death-rate remains stationary at an appallingly high figure. For it comes to this, that out of every 100,000 infants born in England and Wales, 17,739 will not live to see their first birth-day, and nearly 25,000 will die before their fifth. The nation is losing every year 120,000 infants under twelve months old, and this in spite of greatly improved sanitary and hygienic conditions both in town and country, and of the mastery which medical science has established over many diseases before which the faculty had stood almost helpless for centuries. Under any circumstances, this waste of child life would be deplorable; in face of a declining birth-rate, due to later marriages and a score of other reasons, it becomes of the highest importance to the State that the waste should be stopped. Dr. Newman, the Medical Officer of Health for Finsbury, has gained some notoriety in his crusade against this terrible wastage which is exceptionally high in the area in which he works, but it by no means stands alone. An examination of the world's statistics shows that infantile mortality varies from as low as eight per mille to as high as two hundred and fifty which would seem to establish a *prima facie* case that much can be done to check the evil where it exists. Dr. Newman naturally devotes his closest scrutiny to the English statistics, and these are exceedingly interesting. They show, for example, that from 1845 to 1905 no wide divergence of mortality is noticeable in the English counties. The highest rates occur in the North and North Midland districts; that is to say, in the industrial, and particularly in the mining and textile, regions in Northumberland, Durham, the East and West Ridings, Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire. The counties with the lowest rates are Westmoreland, Wiltshire, and Dorset. This is not surprising. Where women work in factories, it is obvious that their children must suffer. Nevertheless, the counties with the highest death-rates in the first trimester are those which have the lowest general infant mortality rates. The working woman too often spends time in manual labour which should be devoted to the home and care of the child. Such women cannot nurse their children who have thus to be left to the care of others—a care which is often simply nominal. Carelessness prevails, and always has prevailed, with the lower classes, in their care of children, and ignorance and carelessness as to the physical necessities of life may mean little to the adult, but they are unpardonable where infancy is concerned. The only conclusion which can be reached by anyone who cares to study the subject is that among a large section of the population the life of an infant is regarded very lightly and its death occasions no real regret.

THE "YELLOW PERIL."

The Russo-Japanese War has produced many curious effects, but not the least is that upon those whose cry of "Yellow Peril" has found something on which to rest. In their desire to decry the Japanese they have drawn a glowing picture of Japan spreading out its enthusiasm so that it shall envelop China, awakening and arming the slumbering masses to join in an alliance, offensive and defensive, against the nations of the West. China and Japan are united by the sympathies, born of proximity, of years, but China is as different from Japan as is a Russian peasant from an English artisan. The Chinese do not love the Japanese. On the contrary, they have justification for long and bitter hatred. Even the recent war which has gained for Japan the respect of the West, has only served to stir up, in the hearts of the Chinese, chagrin at seeing the nation to which they gave much of her early civilisation,—a nation, compared with themselves, young in years, beat back a foreign foe and advance to power and enlightenment. Another thing is that Japan has ranged herself with the Powers in regard to certain measures taken from time to time to repress and punish disorders that occur and recur from time to time in the Celestial Empire. China stands apart and, though Japan is the most likely Power to succeed in any attempt to awaken China, it realises that, for many years to come, any increase in martial spirit must be likely to become a weapon against itself. But that Japan recognises she is ultimately bound to play a large part in the reforming, we might almost say the modernising, of China is self-evident. We may, therefore, with advantage, study the success with which they have met in this direction. An interesting pronouncement on this matter has recently been made by Baron Goto, who, for ten years, has been head of the Civil Department, really the Government of Formosa. Baron Goto is not at all sanguine that the Chinese in the island have become assimilated in the Japanese Empire and he puts it this way: "We will assume that Japan intends to give back the island to China, then fifty per cent. of the natives would protest against such a course. Why? Not to demonstrate their loyalty to the sovereignty of Japan, but because they think they can trade more securely and prosperously under our regime. They are animated mainly by motives purely of self-interest and protection." But this regime has been thrust on Formosa, whereas China alone can dictate whether the whole Japanese nation shall adopt similar forms of Government. And Baron Goto acknowledges that even the Japanese are at a loss to understand the inner workings of the Chinese mind. But this is evident, that, in the matter of reform, China is too anxious to run before she can walk, in other words to work out her salvation by her own devious methods. Outside help is bluntly refused and the progressive Japanese is regarded as a "foreign devil" as much as the most typical New Yorker. Baron Goto has given very good reasons for his belief that the Chinese will not make good soldiers and one can only judge that he regards those who cry of a "Yellow Peril" with an amused but tolerant smile.

REFORMING TO EXCESS.

It is perhaps our loss that we find little to interest us in the grave deliberations of the Calcutta Corporation. Periodically it springs into notoriety, but for the rest it is as mediocre a body as any advocate of Local Government could desire. For once it has made a bid for fame by passing a resolution permitting the "closuring" of debate when it exceeds reasonable bounds. There are occasions when a Corporator may reasonably be unable to say all that is necessary in ten or even fifteen minutes and, no doubt, due allowance will be made when extension is really desirable; but much experience of the local governing bodies tells us that the amount of work done by them is totally incommensurate with the amount in talking by which it is accomplished. That there are lurking evils in a closure rule must be admitted, but its evils can be greatly modified by the ruling of a just Chairman. But of Mr. J. T. Cohen, who wishes entirely to seal the Council Chamber, it is quite a different thing. As he found no one to support him in an absurd proposition, he has, presumably, a grievance against the press which he alone, of that body, nurses. What it may be, we do not know; perhaps, it is the old complaint that he is inadequately reported. If it be so, he has hardly gone the right way to secure redress. The official reporter who, he suggests, should reign supreme at the press table, is unlikely to issue a verbatim report and he would be unable to please everyone if he did not do so. But there is another side of the question. Does Mr. Cohen desire that the Calcutta Corporation should always work in camera? If so, then he has scarcely stated a fair case why he should retain his seat. The body has the spending of public money and its operations affect the well-being and comfort of all those who live in the area which it controls. Its primary purpose is to improve and regulate existing conditions and this can only be secured by the work of the best possible men. That public bodies of this nature always secure the most valuble men is doubtful, but publicity has the merit of eliminating those who are useless. If this be the underlying reason of Mr. Cohen's still-born motion, then he is obviously one of those who deserves the fullest publicity, and we congratulate the Calcutta Corporation on refusing to listen to his absurd suggestion.

New rules have been issued with regard to stamp duty in modification of the Indian Stamp Act of 1899.

The P. and O. s.s. Banca left Colombo on July 1, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 22nd ultimo left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

Good progress is being made with the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway, which is being constructed by the Southern Mahratta Railway for the Kistna District Board.

Intelligence has been received in Colombo that the Russian transport *Korea* met with an accident near Aden early last month, and the repairs necessitated a delay of five days. The troops who were on board were in a hurry to get home and mutinied. The vessel was eventually towed to Suez.

A youth who threw himself down the volcano at Asama left a letter, says the "Telegraph's" Tokio correspondent, in which he said: "Suffering a feeling of despair impels me to throw myself into the crater of vehement Asama, thus winning a splendid death, and ascending the mountain's smoke to a lofty life above the sky."

The Ipswich Guardians intend to buy a piano at a cost of £13, for the workhouse inmates. A suggestion that a harmonium would be more appropriate was rejected, it being pointed out that the old people were very fond of comic songs, and had got tired of hymns, and comic songs could not very well be sung to harmonium accompaniments.

Private advices received in Colombo from London affirm that the state of the market there at present is unfavourable to the floating of Companies. It is said that the prices which the Syndicates and Planters in the East are asking for properties partially developed are so high as to preclude the prospects of successful floatation of Companies. In that case, planters should hesitate about demanding exorbitant prices for rubber lands; the tale of the monkey and the nuts is worth recollecting.

The Secunderabad Divison Orders publishes an amended scheme regarding the provision for the shelter of destitute widows and orphans of British soldiers has been drawn up. Children of school-going age will be sent to an orphanage, a boarding school, of suitable denomination, which receives poor European children; or to one of the Lawrence Military Asylums. A capitation fee not exceeding Rs. 15 a month will be granted to each child admitted into an institution other than the Lawrence Military Asylums.

The forthcoming marriage of Lady Mary Hamilton to the son and heir of the Duke of Montrose—which will join two of the greatest ducal families in the kingdom—establishes what must surely be a record in one family, inasmuch as three generations—grandmother, mother, and daughter—will have wedded present or prospective dukes. Lady Mary is, of course, a grand-daughter of the famous "double Duchess," her Grace of Devonshire, who is the mother, by her first marriage to the late Duke of Manchester, of Mary Duchess of Hamilton, widow of the late Duke and mother of the bride-elect, who will, in the ordinary course of events, be one day Duchess of Montrose.

The Latest Official Report on the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands records the interesting fact of the discovery of the true mother-o'-pearl shell off the coast of the Andamans, a "find" which, it is remarked, may prove of considerable commercial value. It appears that some good specimens were found by the Andamanese at the Labyrinth Island, the result of the discovery being that negotiations are in progress for the grant of a prospecting license to a syndicate. The Ledu shell (*Turbo olearius*) is also now collected by the Andamanese in large quantities for export to the European markets where it has some commercial value on account of its mother-o'-pearl. Trial shipments have lately been sent to Colombo and Germany.

As Mr. Haldane means to reduce the Field Artillery at Home there should be no difficulty experienced in re-arming the batteries in India with the new quick-firing guns. In fact shipments are being steadily made from Woolwich and rearmament is proceeding slowly but satisfactorily. The Cossipur Factory will also be able before long to turn out guns, and it will devote itself in the first instance to providing those required as a reserve. There will be no difficulty financially in meeting the bill from the English Ordnance Department as the money required for rearmament was earmarked in the Budget. Six months or so hence all the Horse and Field batteries in this country should have the quick-firing guns and equipment in their possession.

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GOLF FOR BUSY MEN,

BY

SIR HENRY SETON-KARR,

C.M.G.

The rush and hurry of modern life necessitate appropriate pastimes, as preventives of nerve-exhaustion, or as healthy outlets for surplus physical and nervous energy. Taking our national pastimes and outdoor sports all round, perhaps golf is the game which claims the largest and most varied assortment of devotees at the present day. What our English ancestors did in their leisure hours before golf was invented is a conundrum I feel unable to solve, but their descendants must now be thankful that amongst other numerous benefits received from Bonnie Scotland since the Union, a knowledge of the game of golf is by no means the least. This inestimable blessing, so conferred, should even go far—I here write as a Scotchman—to soften and ameliorate in English minds the memories of Bannockburn.

A UNIVERSAL TONIC.

Golf clubs have sprung up all over England, Wales and even Ireland. New courses, both inland and seaside, are constantly being opened. Our lengthy, sand-strewn, grass-benty, indented coast-line, or our inland chalky downs give large opportunities for the laying out of 18 hole golf courses (why always 18 holes?—by the bye—is another little problem I will not tackle), where young and old, idle and busy, athletic, obese and ascetic, can all foregather in their leisure moments to play golf, enjoy fresh air, and social intercourse, exercise their muscles and discipline their tempers. As a more prosaic feature of this modern spread of golf, many thousands of boys and men earn their livelihood as caddies, learning much of certain varieties of the English unorthodox vernacular in the process as well as something of human nature and character if they are moderately observant.

It is certain that golf is one of the most popular and widely practised outdoor games of modern times. This being so it is worth while to examine a little more closely into the reasons of its fascinations, which hold sway over so large a number of all sorts and conditions of our fellow countrymen—and country-women also. There must be some good sense in the noble army of golfers—taken in the bulk. Benefits must accrue to them in their pursuit of the game. Some pleasure—in spite of foozled tee-shots and missed putts—must remain. Above all, the busy man, leading the strenuous existence, enduring the strain and stress of life's battle in populous town or city, must certainly find in golf some mental as well as physical antidote to the cares of life, or he would not be so largely represented in the membership of British golf clubs.

NO TIME FOR WORRY.

First then, golf is a good game because its spirit is one of healthy, strenuous rivalry. It is not so much a question of putting a little white ball into 18 consecutive holes—made with much care in the centre (more or less) of carefully known grass-greens at varied distances apart—in so many strokes, as of doing so in fewer strokes than one's chosen comrade (and opponent) of the day. Sometimes, the opponent is imaginary and takes the form of Colonel "Bogey." Here the direct personal element is lacking, but still the rivalry is there.

A ride on a high-stepping colt, a morning's run or row, an Alpine ascent, a long bicycle ride, &c., would all involve more real hard exercise, and in some cases more athletic skill, than a game of golf; but in none of these pursuits or pastimes is there the same mental excitement as in a closely-contested golf-match. To the sceptic on this point we can only say, try it, and found out for yourself.

Jones may ride in the Park of a morning in order to shake up his anatomy and keep his nerves in order, nevertheless his business, like black care, may accompany him all the way. His busy brain may all the time be still thinking of the price of stocks, the terms of the contemplated contract, the details of the forthcoming big political meeting, the wisdom of some particular action, or investment in contemplation, or whatever else may be his particular trouble or worry at the time. But Jones, the golfer, taking the line of the last putt on the 18th green, and playing "the like" when his opponent stands dormy one, [illegible] mind but this: "I must hole this putt and halve the match."

The rivalry then, of the pleasant friendly "single," when the skill of hand and eye is pitted against that of one's social friend and antagonist in driving the little white ball round the golf course in something under 100 strokes—the rivalry, I say, is the essence and spirit of the game.

SKILL NOT ESSENTIAL FOR ENJOYMENT.

Another important factor that particularly appeals to busy men, possibly out of athletic form, is that the science of the handicap can always make a game of golf interesting between players of even greatly varied skill, age and condition. This can also be well accomplished in the variations of the game known as "foursome," "three-ball" or "four-ball" matches; and in a manner impossible in such games as cricket, racquets, or tennis, where the players take each other's strokes or play a ball set in motion by another. It is this inherent feature of the game that enables it to be so widely played. It is not restricted to the expert class. The hard worked individual with no time for constant practice can make a game with the amateur champion—if need be—given a concession of adequate odds.

It takes twenty-two men and at least one whole day—intermittently occupied—to play a cricket match. But two men in two hours can play a round of golf, busily engaged the whole time in the fortunes of their respective balls, their cares and worries for the time being completely forgotten, their whole minds and energies devoted unreservedly to the game. What a boon to fagged brain and hard-wrought nerves is this.

Here is a healthy outdoor occupation in which nothing is being hunted or shot; in which no living wild animal is necessarily being interfered with or injured as a part of the game; which is a game not of sheer strength or brute force, but of nerves and skill; which can be played by any ordinary man, woman or child with more or less success and pleasure without much previous training; yet withal a game that in its highest development, involves and requires an exquisite amount of skill and accuracy, coupled with the most perfect control under all imaginable circumstances of nerve and temper.

A WIDE CHOICE OF GAMES.

We have alluded to the "threesome," the "foursome" and the "four-ball" matches. Choose your comrades wisely, pleasant, cheery, kindly mortals with some sense of humour, and knowledge of the world and its ways, and no better pastime, particularly for after-luncheon purposes on a fine spring day, exists—no pleasanter forms of golf can be indulged in. In a "foursome" each couple play the same ball alternate strokes; this for the benefit of the uninitiated and the match as the name implies, is between to couples—each in respective partnership. The "threesome" can be three separate single matches by three players (each against each playing his own ball); for example, A, B, and C play a round together: A plays against B; B against C; and A against C. But this involves a slight extra strain on the memory, as each player has to keep two scores. Also the sense of comradeship is not complete. There are no partners. The better form, to my way of thinking, of the "three-ball" game is that A (for example) should play the best ball of B and C. Thus two inferior players can tackle a greatly superior performer with fair chance of success. The best ball of the partnership counts at every hole. Thus, if some intelligence is thrown into the performance, the hole were B foozles, is just the particular hole where C pulls out his finest shot, or holes his extra long putt. By thus working in alternate "gangs" the two partners can put up an exceedingly strong combined game, much better than either of them could ever hope to accomplish singly.

THE WILY PARTNER.

Talking of golf partnership and its ways, one is reminded of the old story (no doubt a "chestnut," but worth repeating) of the indifferent amateur and the wily old "pro." in an historic "foursome" at St. Andrews, who were matched (for heavy stakes) against a similar couple. It came to the last hole over the burn, and the game stood "all even and one to play." It was the turn of the aforesaid amateur to drive, and it was a moral certainty that he would top his shot into the burn.

The opposing amateur having the honour, had already achieved this disaster. As our friend addressed himself—in obvious nervousness—to the ball, knowing well that the fate of the game practically hung on that particular stroke, to him hoarsely whispered his skilled and intelligent partner, "Man, miss the baa." The amateur was quick-witted, and instantaneously tumbled to [illegible] wily suggestion. The next moment, with a [illegible] swing, his club-head whistled at least three inches clear over the aged skull which remained [illegible] disturbed.

Then advanced the professional partner, [illegible] the longest drivers on St. Andrews links, and with a "bonnie lick" sent the ball far beyond the [illegible], over the road, and within a short iron approach of the home green. His professional opponent dropped his ball to play the odd over the burn with a [illegible] look. The success of the stratagem was apparent. It had practically gained a stroke and in effect it won the hole and the match.

Truly in golf is timely wisdom justified of her children, though we will not here discuss the [illegible] of the golf problem thus presented, and whether or no the stratagem was in entire accordance with the true spirit of the game.

THE POPULAR FOUR-BALL MATCH.

Lastly there is the "four-ball" match, in which four players, each playing his own ball, play two against two, the best ball of each couple. There are short-sighted and misguided individuals who rail against four-ball matches. Possibly it has been their fate to play behind such a match in which the players or some of them were high-handicap men, with no sense of decency, or of the proprieties and etiquette of the game. Hence they made no effort to avoid delay, talked much, walked slowly, played each stroke out to the bitter end, whether necessary or not, at every hole, and generally kept everybody behind them waiting, when perhaps the weather was cold and a bitter east wind was blowing. These kind of men, without regard for players behind them, should not, of course, be allowed even to exist, except on a desert island and among men of their own kidney.

It was from some far-away, newly made links where such men possibly hail from that the story must have come of the player just in from a round who was asked by a friendly visitor how he was playing. "I did the first in eleven," was the reply, "and the second in nine, and then—a most extraordinary thing—*[illegible] clean off my game*!" The "bogey" score of the two holes in question being four and five.

CHOOSE YOUR PARTNERS WELL.

But to return to the orthodox four-ball match among players of some average skill and knowledge of the game, no better form of golf (in the humble opinion of the writer) exists. It relieves the tension inherent in a close-fought single match; it adds the social amenities of the game. It is nearly always well contested, where the opponents are intelligently paired; it adds interest to the putting by enabling long putts to be played for where one's partner has already achieved a half in a manner impossible in a single; and, as a matter of practical business, enables a larger number of golfers to play on the same links without overcrowding than any other form of the game. To the unbeliever this might be demonstrated as an [illegible] problem did space permit.

Anyhow, we confidently recommend the four-ball match, with wisely chosen partners and opponents to the favourable consideration and constant practice of the busy man.

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FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[From the *Bombay Gazette* of July 3, 1856.]

The number of deaths reported [illegible] the past month was 1,2[illegible].

Four and a half inches of rain fell up to [illegible] o'clock this morning.

The Sheriff, Mr. Leggett, has resigned within a year of his office, an action which is declared to be illegal, but Mr. Maneckjee is appointed to succeed him. "Not one of the summonses issued in the name of the gentleman assuming the designation of Sheriff for the Criminal Sessions now impending, is binding either on Jurymen or witnesses. Should any of them feel disposed to absent themselves from Court, the customary penalty cannot be exacted, they not having been summoned by competent authority as required by law. When we come to deal with the nominal Judge of the Small Cause Court, [illegible] the present Sheriff of Bombay, and [illegible] Maneckjee, [illegible] of the [illegible] contravention of a specific order from the Court of Directors—Maneckjee being some quarters of a lakh of rupees or upwards in debt to parties within his own jurisdiction."

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay, Rs. 1,000 each—10 per cent. prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation—Rs. 250 do.—65 [illegible] without dividend.
Commercial Bank, Rs. 500—5 1-4 per cent. [illegible]
Mercantile Bank, ... 250—7 3-4 per cent. [illegible]
London and Eastern Banking Corporation, Rs. [illegible] Rs. 500 paid—10 per cent. dis.
N. W. Bank of India, Rs. 400 each—[illegible] per cent. [illegible]
Agra Bank, ... Rs. 500 each—5 per cent. [illegible]
Bank of Madras, ... 1,000 do. 1,000 [illegible] per cent. prem.
Apollo P. Com. ... 12,000 do. 12,000 19,000
Colaba P. Com. ... [illegible] 2,000
Hydraulic P. Com. paid up Rs. 1,500 [illegible] 1,500
Cotton Spinning Com. paid up Rs. 1,000—Rs. 1,200 [illegible]
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company paid up Rs. 800—Rs. 170 prem.
Colaba L. Com. ... 10,000 do. 7,000 [illegible]
Bo. S. N. Com. ... 510 do. [illegible]
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com. ... 21-8-3 paid [illegible] per cent. prem. in England. 1 1-2 per cent. prem.
Do. New Shares paid up 21-13 [illegible] per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan Rs. 94 to 95 ... [illegible]
4 per cent. loan 1832-33 ,, 91 ... [illegible]
4 per cent. loan 1835-36 ,, 87¼ to 87¾ ... [illegible]
4 per cent. loan 1842-43 ,, 87¼ to 87¾ ... [illegible]
New 5 per cent. loan 101¾ ... [illegible]

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARWAR, June 29.

His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday was celebrated in the Dharwar Training College. Sports were held and prizes distributed and trees planted. Mr. Hudson, the Collector, presided. Mrs. Hudson distributed the prizes. Mr. Sahasrabuddhe, Educational Inspector, graced the occasion and hearty cheers were given for His Majesty. Principal [illegible] made the [illegible] successful. The distribution of garlands and *pan supari* and the singing of the National Anthem terminated the proceedings. The Anjuman-e-Sultania and [illegible] priest of the Bohra community sent a telegram to the Governor. Nawab Mir Muzter Hossein [illegible] visited in a procession to the Collector and [illegible] who received him officially with Government [illegible] and made a speech, after which he was [illegible]. The Municipal school boys numbering about 3,[illegible] in the public park. The Collector, [illegible] Sweetmeats were distributed [illegible] National Anthem was sung. Other [illegible] There were fireworks at night at 9 at [illegible]. The Collector gave an "At Home" to the [illegible] Mill also observed the [illegible] festivity was observed and great [illegible] and other made Pujan according to [illegible] in the evening.

JAMBUGHODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMBUGHODA, June [illegible].

The Emperor's birthday was celebrated [illegible] ghoda in Rewa Kantha with great rejoicing. The Abkari Contractor Mr. Sorabji [illegible] (Langdana), who resides in the [illegible] has been living there permanently [illegible] adorned his residence and [illegible] flags, festoons, etc. with [illegible] in the afternoon. In the evening a [illegible] which was attended by the local Government Officers, the Thakur Saheb of Jambughoda and [illegible] persons of the place. The school boys [illegible] in the rejoicing with [illegible] sweetmeats were distributed [illegible] the town-crier and prizes to the boys. The National Anthem was sung and [illegible] followed [illegible] for the Emperor [illegible] dispersed [illegible] Sorabji [illegible] the [illegible] of Jambughoda [illegible] During the [illegible] Princess of Wales [illegible] demonstrations [illegible] Sorabji.

In celebration of the birthday [illegible] also in the school by Mr. Chunilal [illegible] sweets to all the school boys and [illegible] boys of the poor class were distributed [illegible] Thakor Saheb.

Mr. G. Kingsley [illegible] Calcutta, has been appointed to [illegible] Committee vice Mr. H. Ashton [illegible]

THE SALISBURY TRAIN COLLISION.

Fortunate Escape of Several Notabilities.

HORRIBLE MUTILATION OF VICTIMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 1.

Twenty-four were killed in the Salisbury accident, almost all being Americans, and a dozen injured.

There were forty-seven passengers on the train altogether. The engine left the rails when passing the points and crashed into the guard's van of a milk-train, killing the guard. It then dashed over the girder of a railway bridge. Three coaches were entirely smashed. The killed including the driver and stoker were horribly mangled.

Several prominent Americans were on board the liner which is the "New York," but elected not to land at Plymouth and proceeded to Southampton thus escaping almost certain death.

OMINOUS MOVEMENT OF NATIVES AT DURBAN.

Business Disorganised.

THE FORERUNNER OF THE STORM.

Two thousand natives, employed at Durban have suddenly returned to their kraals upsetting business and shipping.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Strenuous Engagements.

THE CHANNEL CAPTURED.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The attacking fleet in the Naval Manœuvres has captured Scarborough and claims to have complete control of the Channel.

The defenders have captured the victorious Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne's flagship and other vessels off Finisterre after an exciting fight.

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Worse than Contemplated.

THIRTY-SIX BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY DOOMED.

The *Tribune* understands that it is contemplated to [illegible] and thirty-six Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery and make a reduction of 3,000 in the Home Infantry Battalions and disband the third battalions of the Scots and Coldstream Guards.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

Reopened for Traffic.

DAMAGED LOCK REPAIRED.

The Manchester Ship Canal has been reopened to traffic.

AMERICAN MEAT BILL.

Passed with an Important Omission.

The United States has passed the Meat Bill minus the provision requiring the date of inspection on the tins but placing the cost of inspection on the Government. This is considered to be a notable victory for the packers.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE DUMA.

"The Power of the Purse."

HELP FOR THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The Russian Government has asked the Duma to grant ten millions sterling to relieve 27 Governments suffering from a failure of the crops.

REVOLUTION FEARED IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

Aristocrats Flee.

A steamer has arrived at Kustenji from Odessa with a large number of Russian aristocrats on board fearing an immediate revolution in the South.

HEAT WAVE IN NEW YORK.

Fourteen Deaths Already.

New York is suffering from a heat wave and fourteen deaths have already taken place and many are prostrate.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

Valuable Cup Offered to Office Teams.

KEEN CONTEST EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

A Golf Cup, valued at Rs. 900, has been offered for competition among the office teams in Calcutta. About twenty offices have entered and the struggle which commences early next week promises to be keen.

N. W. RAILWAY TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS.

Threaten to Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

A Mozufferpur telegram dated to-day says telegraph signallers on the Bengal and North-Western Railway have tendered resignations en masse with [illegible] hours' notice which expires at 10 a.m. to-morrow. The Railway authorities are confident of meeting the situation successfully and do not apprehend any [illegible] dislocation of normal working arrangements.

ISOLATED SIMLA.

Heavy Rain Continues.

WORK OF REPAIR INTERFERED WITH.

TONGA SERVICE ARRANGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The following Press Note issued by the Railway Board:

The Kalka Simla railway is open between Kalka and Barogh and Kathlighat and Simla. Between Barogh and Kathlighat the line is blocked. First and second class passengers are recommended to go by train between Kalka and Kumarhatti and between Kumarhatti and Simla by tonga for which the Post Office has kindly arranged, but the number of tongas is limited. It is hoped that in a couple of days the line between Barogh and Solon will also be open when all passengers should go between Kalka and Solon by train.

An ekka service is being arranged between Barogh and Kathlighat for 3rd class passengers. Goods will be conveyed by train between Kalka and Kumarhatti, thence by cart to Kathlighat and on again by train, provided the weather holds up and not more slips occur. Blocks on the line will be localised within the next 10 days to between Solon and Solon Brewery and the length of transhipment reduced to about three miles.

LATER.

Heavy rain recommenced at Simla and it looks like continuing, while reports from Solon say that rain is falling very heavily there. This will not only interfere with the repairs to the railway, but will increase the troubles of passengers who are attempting to cross the broken section of the line.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Railway Board:—

On stations on the Kalka-Simla Railway serious damage has been done to the Kalka-Simla Railway by the heavy and almost continuous rainfall. More or less all along the Kalka-Simla Railway and with excessive violence near Solon between the 23rd and 29th June. The line from Kalka to Solon and from Solon Brewery to Simla can be repaired without any great difficulty, and trains will probably resume running throughout these sections on July 10th. Arrangements have been made for rickshaws, ekkas, etc., for passengers and for carts for goods to facilitate transhipment. But some time must elapse before these can be obtained in any number.

The line between Solon and Solon Brewery has been seriously damaged, and will take sometime to restore in consequence of the extreme violence of the rain. The hill sides on which the line is carried have been very severely disturbed and further movement is not improbable. It is therefore difficult to forecast with any certainty when through communications by rail will be restored.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No Meeting likely till August.

FAMINE REMISSIONS TO BE PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

No meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla appears likely to be held before August when it will probably be necessary to pass an Act of Council to give effect to the remissions of taxation given this year and last. In order to effect this it will in all probability be considered preferable in place of a series of petty local enactments to pass a single omnibus Act to cover all the cases.

The remissions have, of course, in the mean time, been given effect to by executive order. These remissions related to the famine cesses in Northern India and the Central Provinces, the Patware cesses in the same areas and Madras, and the Zemindari dak cess in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

In addition there will probably be introduced an Act to amend the Presidency Banks Act. But this after being introduced and circulated for opinions can hardly be proceeded with till the Council meets in Calcutta.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COLONEL QUENTON.

A Brilliant Linguist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JULY 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Quenton, late in command of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles, at present stationed at Santa Cruz, died at Fernhill this morning at the premature age of 48 years from liver complaint. The deceased officer arrived in Coonoor about nine months ago from Bombay with the intention of settling down on the Nilgiri Hills. He was a distinguished soldier, who made a name for himself during his military career. He took part in the Ogaden Expedition and in the South African War. For the Ogaden Expedition in 1898 he was presented with a medal and clasp and a brilliant star of Zanzibar 3rd class. He was a linguist of a high order and knew the Russian, Arabic and Urdu languages. In these languages he had published many military works. The funeral took place this afternoon. The 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, supplied the firing party. The remains of the deceased officer were interred at the All Saints' Cemetery. Among those present at the funeral were Colonels Beville, Wright and Dobbs besides the officers of the Royal Indian Marine and the Cheshires. The deceased officer, who was very popular, leaves behind him a widow and a daughter, who are in England.

A TREASURY BAG MISSING AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 2.

It is reported that a bag containing two thousand rupees is missing from the Huzur Treasury Office, Hyderabad, (Sind). The Collector is instituting thorough inquiries into the matter.

SIND RAILWAY UNABLE TO MEET TRADE DEMANDS.

Shortage of Wagons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 2.

The anxiety regarding railing of wheat from up-country has not yet been relieved as the railway authorities failed to bring the promised 180,000 tons into Karachi during June and exporters were not able to complete their June shipments comfortably. It is believed July will even see a greater squeeze than June. It is rumoured that it is not only the scarcity of wagons, but also want of engine power that is responsible for the shortage of wheat arrivals from the Punjab.

THE GOVERNOR PAYS A RETURN VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 2.

H. E. Lord Lamington paid a return visit to the Nawab of Janjira this morning at his residence in the Civil Lines.

LORD LAMINGTON'S VISIT TO PANDARPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 2.

His Excellency, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, will leave this morning at two by the Raichur mail to visit the cholera camp in connection with the Pandarpur fair.

BANNERJEE'S APPEAL AT THE HIGH COURT.

Interesting Remarks From the Bench.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Surendranath Banerjee's appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Barrisal affirming the decision of Mr. Emerson, the District Magistrate, came on for hearing. There were some fine passages-at-arms between the counsel and Mr. Justice Mitter.

Mr. White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer referring to the judgment of the lower court said the Sessions Judge had come to the conclusion that no illegality was committed, but there was irregularity.

Mr. Justice Mitter: What is the distinction between illegality and irregularity?

Mr. White.—Where the direction was complied with in substance, that amounts to an irregularity but where there is distinct disregard of the direction of law it is an illegality.

Mr. Justice Mitter: Is there any case in the books in which an accused person not defended by counsel or given an opportunity to defend himself has been committed for contempt of court merely for disturbing the court while writing its judgment?

Mr. White.—There is one in I. L. R. 2, Privy Council 106, Poleand's case from Hongkong.

Mr. Justice Mitter.—He was not the accused person but a counsel. Is there any case of an accused person who has not been offered an opportunity of defending himself and fined for contempt of court simply because he said something?

Mr. White.—I do not know of any such case.

Mr. Justice Mitter in course of argument which followed desired to know the exact words of interruption which Mr. Banerjee used.

Mr. White said that was sufficiently explained in the Judge's order. While the Judge was writing his order Mr. Banerjee frequently interrupted him. He was directed to keep silence, but disobeyed the order.

Mr. Justice Mitter: He talked in the same way as counsel talk here. In his explanation the Magistrate said he could not exactly remember the subject matter of the interruption.

Mr. White.—I can only go on with the order as it is.

Mr. Justice Holmwood: I think he was delivering his judgment.

Some heated argument followed between Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. White as to why the Magistrate did not in his order mention the exact words which Mr. Banerjee had used in interrupting him.

Mr. Justice Mitter said that the irregularity was so great that it amounted to an illegality.

Mr. White.—When the provision of the law is complied with in substance so as not to cause a miscarriage of justice, it is a irregularity, but if it is totally ignored it is an illegality. Looking into the Magistrate's order there has not been any great miscarriage of justice.

Mr. Justice Mitter thought that when the Magistrate was writing his judgment Banerjee might have been asked to sit outside the room.

Mr. White: He was brought as a prisoner and was asked to stand.

Mr. Justice Mitter.—You are bringing in matters with which we are not at all concerned.

Mr. White:—I only wish to deal with the order's and nothing more. If your lordship so desire I can read the affidavits and explanation.

Mr. Justice Mitter:—We do not desire you to do anything.

Mr. White;—Then I have the pleasure of sitting down.

Mr. Justice Mitter.—You have the option to read any order of address or any argument.

Addressing Mr. Jackson, counsel for Banerjee, Mr. Justice Mitter said the Court did not wish to hear him, but would deliver its written judgment.

Mr. Jackson wished to draw the Court's attention to the fact that Banerjee in referring to the chair on which he wished to sit used the word *rathan* (cane chair) which in the Government brief was converted to *rotten*;

Mr. White:—Whether *rathan* or *rotten* the petitioner was very much fatigued and wanted a chair.

Mr. Justice Mitter—Most likely. If that was so it was sufficient cause for taking his seat.

PRINTERS ON STRIKE.

Use the Bengali Battle Cry.

IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

There was a partial strike at the Edinburgh Press, Calcutta, on Saturday, owing to which the *Indian Planters' Gazette* was issued late. About four hundred and thirty printers, compositors, pressmen, etc., did no work and were clamouring for redress for their complaints and shouting "Bande Mataram."

Correspondence has passed between the Edinburgh Press and the Printers' Union and a settlement is expected to-day.

LADY MINTO'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Three Charitable Acts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

On Friday, July 6th, Her Excellency the Countess of Minto will open a bazaar at noon, at the Town Hall, in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association and on Tuesday the 10th, Her Excellency will visit the Auckland House School and the Mayo Orphanage.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPT. FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

The Secretary of State has now sanctioned the formation of a Criminal Investigation Department in Madras and it will consist of a Deputy Inspector-General with a Superintendent of Police as Personal Assistant, and a staff of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors as detective officers. Presumably Mr F. Fawcett will be appointed the first head of the new Department which should do much good in dealing with organised crime in Southern India.

NEW JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

MR. J. J. HEATON, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, has been appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence on furlough of Mr. Justice Batty. Joining the service in September 1881, Mr. Heaton arrived in this country in December following, and was placed under the Collector of Belgaum to learn the routine of official business. He worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Sind, Ahmedabad, Thana, and Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge in Ahmedabad, and was in October 1887 brought to the Bombay Secretariat as Under-Secretary in the Judicial, Political and Educational Departments, and Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council. On return from furlough to Europe, he worked diligently at Ahmedabad, from November 1891 to February 1893, as Judge and Sessions Judge until he was sent in the latter month on special duty to Baroda, where he remained till December of that year. He was also sent on special duty in the Junagad and Rampur States and in Dhrangadra in the early party of 1894. Mr Heaton worked zealously from May to August 1894, as Officiating Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, (Lord Harris), and was confirmed in the office in July 1895, and continued to discharge the duties of the office till July, 1898. For a month from September to October 1898, Mr. Heaton was placed on special duty under the Governor of Bombay (Lord Sandhurst.) On return from leave in November 1899, he worked as Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik until he was recently appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind. Mr. Heaton has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the ablest Judicial Officers under the Bombay Government.

DEATH OF SIR WILFRID LAWSON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

The death is announced of Sir Wifrid Lawson.

After a strenuous political career of over half a century, in and out of the House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Lawson has passed away at the ripe age of nearly seventy-seven. A man with a cause, which he advocated in and out of season with the most uncompromising vigour, in face of the knowledge that only a naturally bigoted section of the public dare venture to fight under his banner, Sir Wilfrid's very earnestness commanded respect, no matter how entirely one might disagree with his views. Sir Wilfrid stood for an old-fashioned democracy of his own invention. For the best part of forty-five years he never tired of hammering into his political colleagues in the House of Commons his delectable dreams of an English social millennium, where there should be no peers, no soldiers or sailors, no State prelates, no hangmen, women sitting in Parliament, and nothing stronger than ginger-beer for the thirsty. Many Governments have come and gone since the day when Sir Wilfrid entered upon his purifying crusade, but happily none of his dreams have been realised, and the world still jogs along unconcerned.

Sir Wilfrid, whose long white beard and grave countenance had for so many years been amongst the most familiar features in the Mother of Parliaments, was the eighth of his name to appear in the book of titles. The Lawsons were a distinguished family so far back as the reign of Henry III. The Wilfrid Lawson who married the heiress of Thomas Leigh, of Isell, Cumberland, had that seat with the lady as her dowry. He was knighted, and his grandson became the first baronet of the line. Of the ten baronets seven were named plain Wilfrid Lawson, as were the late holder of the title and his heir. The baronetcy expired a century ago, but the estate passed to the nephew of the tenth baronet's wife. The present baronetcy was created seventy-five years ago, two years after the present holder's birth. It is said that when the last baronet espoused total abstinence he emptied the ancestral wine-bins into the lake in the ancestral domain. A few years ago Sir Wilfrid resigned a trusteeship which he found involved his being joint holder of shares in a brewery. The deceased baronet was born on Sept. 4, 1829, and succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father in 1867. At the general election of 1859 he stood, in conjunction with his uncle the late Sir James Graham, as a candidate for the representation of Carlisle, and succeeded by a narrow majority over his opponent, Mr. Hodgson.

At the next General Election, in 1865, Sir Wilfrid was defeated; but in 1868 Carlisle once more elected him, and he sat continuously for that city until the dissolution of 1885. Then Sir Wilfrid girded up his loins for a fight in the newly-created Cockermouth Division of Cumberland, and was defeated, spite of his Home Rule proclivities, by the Irish vote. In 1886, however, the Irish vote, which is large in the Cockermouth Division, swung round with such force that it swung Sir Wilfrid once more into the halls of Westminster, very much to the delight of men of all parties. If you leave the large railway station at Carlisle and walk into the city, the first object which will meet your eye is a drinking-fountain. It is the one gift which Sir Wilfrid made to the city during the time he represented it in Parliament. His ideas respecting the relations subsisting between Members and their constituents were so rigid that he refused even the veriest trifle to churches, chapels, hospitals, clubs, societies, and all those other local institutions which regard the local Member as a good subject for bleeding experiments. Cold water and incorruptibility were the only gifts offered by the distinguished baronet to citizens of "Merrie Carlisle." Let us hope they were both duly appreciated even in a cathedral city.

In 1864 Sir Wilfrid Lawson brought under the notice of Parliament an innocent-looking little document, which soon obtained wide fame as the "Permissive Bill." Its object was to "permit" owners and occupiers to prohibit within the particular local area in which they lived, the common sale of intoxicating drink. The Bill soon became a hardy annual, which blossomed regularly every year inside the House of Commons, but never ripened into fruit. Its author was abused, ridiculed, and argued down, but he always came up smiling, and he had behind him a large organisation—the United Kingdom Alliance—with immense funds and a big band of workers, who were at it night and day. The Bill won the support of Cobden and the keen antagonism of Mill, who denounced it as an unwarrantable interference with personal liberty, and as quite unlikely to effect its ostensible object—the eradication of drunkenness.

Spite of the enthusiasm and the large funds of the United Kingdom Alliance, the movement "got no forrarder," as the unregenerate farmer observed after consuming several glasses of Lord Rosebery's claret. Sir Wilfrid was adjured by his Liberal friends to go in for something which "sensible," "moderate" men could support. The real object was to give the impression that the Liberal Party was friendly to temperance, while yet they should be committed to nothing in particular. Accordingly, the "Permissive Bill" disappeared, and the "Local Option Resolution" took its place. This the main body of the Liberal Party accepted, and Sir William Harcourt, through its agency "found salvation," while Mr. Gladstone "saw a great light." The resolution was three times carried in the Parliament of 1880; but it is needless to say that nothing was done to give effect to it. The resolution was like the razors that were made, not to cut, but to sell. It enabled what Ibsen calls "the compact Liberal majority" to affirm a great moral principle, which is all that that majority probably ever intended to do.

But Sir Wilfrid, needless to say, was the consistent supporter of Home Rule when the Liberals were locking up Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt. He would scuttle every ship in the British Navy if he had his way; he would melt down Maxim guns and disband the British Army. He would instantly offer Gibraltar to Spain, and Malta to Italy; he would reinstate Arabi at Cairo, and would invite Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to become president of a federated Indian Republic. He would call forth Mrs. Jacob Bright and Mrs. Ashton Dilke into the full blaze of a Parliamentary career. Sir Wilfrid, in short, was a sincere, consistent, genuine, if Utopian Radical, who voted as he thought, and who could not be bought by the party leaders.

Sir Wilfred signally failed as a statesman. One cause of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's failure (using the term solely in its relation to office) was in the multitude of his hates. Sir Wilfrid was a good all-round hater and he was consistent in his antipathies. He hated war, oppression, shams, the Grand Turk and the Grand Lama, monarchies, palaces, luxury, Toryism, street organs, tobacco, and the Church of England. But the excellence of his character in regard to these things was the perfect, the inflexible honesty of his devotion to the ideas which they embodied and expressed. On one memorable occassion in the House he drew a vivid picture of men who had fallen from their high estate of independence. One of those to whom he specially alluded was Mr. W. S. Caine, who had, he said in effect, cut the tongues out of all the principles of his life, and had prostrated himself before the Baal of Government patronage.

In his day Sir Wilfrid was the funny man of the House. The picture drawn by the late Richard Power of the "hon. bart. smiling in wax at Madame Tussauds" illustrated, perhaps, as neatly as a sentence possibly could ever illustrate, the abounding good nature of the man. During the last few years Sir Wilfrid had aged considerably; but, though growing alarmingly like "General" Booth in face, he could still be delightfully genial, and his fugitive doggerel was as merry and gay as ever.

He seemed, however, to grow rather ashamed of his own renown. But of the old alliterative epithets he fought shy "Beer and the Bible," "Bung and the Bishops," as affinities of opprobrium had served their purpose. His visage grew as grim as Ballykilbeg's, while his flouts were not half so spontaneous. The chortle in his voice which heralded the coming joke became a mere laryngeal freak. In short, the country, in common with the House, faced the inevitable conclusion that the star of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's wit was of late at "the nadir of its depression." The veteran of humour dwelt and moved to the echoing laughter of his own memory. He became a grave old gentleman. No one would suspect him of harbouring a single merry thought. No man could see in the hon. baronet an intellectual comedian, along whose track of five-and-forty years danced the laughing sprites of a fecund humour. Sir Wilfrid became serious. The sadness of his eye was no subtle speculation, His own joke might have come home to roost, finding a cairn upon his shoulders, which were bent beneath the brooding load. No one went about the lobbies gaining a transitory fame by the accident of having first-hand "Lawson's latest." When a British Ministry was cajoled into admitting "Local Option" into the domain of practical politics, Sir Wilfrid Lawson felt that his work was as good as done. The Permissive Bill was never intended to pass by its inventor; the Veto Bill was not intended to pass by its authors. But its principle took life in a Bill and Sir Wilfrid Lawson felt that the Bill like the Phoenix would find vitality in its own periodical holocaust. That was a great triumph for the party, which for years had had their crusade laughed at and had heard themselves sneered at as fanatics.

In person Sir Wilfrid Lawson was tall and thin and his health was not always of the best. Next to his long, wavy beard, his most marked feature was his eye, the merry twinkle of which was the outward sign of his humorous nature. He was well up in Joe Miller, Sydney Smith, Douglas Jerrold, and other funny men; and he is supposed to have kept extensive clippings from American comic papers. He could also quote the "Biglow Papers" with great effect; and he was fairly well acquainted with modern English and American poetry. He was a capital companion; and, though he stuck to water himself, it is still whispered that there is some fine old wine in the cellars of Brayton Hall, his place in Cumberland.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF MANUEL GARCIA.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The death is announced of Professor Manuel Garcia, the inventor of the laryngoscope, aged 101 years.

Manuel Garcia was chiefly remarkable for his longevity, the celebration of his hundredth birthday having been made much of in the musical world. When, however, he reached his hundred and first year on March 17th last, his Majesty King Edward graciously received him, and made him an honorary Companion of the Victorian Order. At the same time Manuel Garcia was a man of much genius, and in the course of his long experience as a teacher of music he invented the laryngoscope, an instrument having great effect in the cure of troublesome throats and the development of the human voice. Manuel Garcia had a romantic career. Born in Madred on March 17, 1805, the son of a music teacher, he made London his Mecca, and, varied by travels in various parts of the world, he remained in England for the rest of his life. His father came with him, also his sister, the famous Madame Malibran, whom he accompanied on her successful tours in America, where they were the pioneers of Italian Opera. Garcia pere and Garcia fils did not always agree, however, and when the split came, the young singer joined the French army and saw service in Algeria. He subsequently served with the army in the French capital where he studied medicine and physiology, which, years later, gave him the key-note of the laryngoscope. Nearly sixty years ago Manuel Garcia finally took up his abode in London in connection with the Royal Academy of Music. For forty-seven years he was actively engaged in teaching at the Tenterden Street institution, among his pupils being the famous Jennie Lind, the Swedish Nightingale and Madame Antoinette Sterling. In the course of his career Manuel Garcia was rewarded with decorations by various monarchs in addition to the C. V. O. from King Edward.

THE MADRAS "ECHO" LOTTERIES.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

In the Egmore Police Court, to-day Mr. F. D. Bird, acting Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which J. W. Wilson was charged with the offences of keeping a place for holding a lottery and publishing proposals for the same.

His Worship observed the evidence showed that during the course of last year the accused held admittedly illegal lotteries at the office of the *Echo* and was warned on 30th July last, [illegible] St. Leger sweep. His Worship found the accused did hold the lottery. After that, in December last, the Viceroy's Cup sweep was held by him in the same way. After this the accused advertised in the usual way his Derby sweep for 1906. The procedure appeared to have been: he had a number of agents all over India. Prize books were issued by the accused. In one competition he had fifty-five agents in different parts of India and Burma who received prizes. Receipts for the *Echo* were issued in book form, in the same way as the usual lottery tickets. In the receipts, in very small type, words denoting subscription for the *Echo* were printed, but the notice for the Derby appeared in large type. There could not be the smallest doubt, although accused's agents would not admit it, that the privilege of free competition as it was called in these sweeps was the principal inducement to subscribe for the *Echo*.

With regard to the *Echo* Derby sweep for 1906 the accused had printed and published that prizes ranging from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 9,000 would be given away to subscribers as usual, a fact which left the subscribers under the impression that prize-winners would be determined in the usual manner, namely by drawing from barrels. Subsequently owing to a warning the accused received from the police he found it necessary to alter the old arrangement and to introduce a guessing competition as he called it. This competition was of a very peculiar nature inasmuch as subscribers did not even know whether any guessing was done at all, the whole guessing being done by the accused or his sporting editor on behalf of the subscribers. Neither witnesses nor the sporting editor are able or willing to explain how in a particular case the same guess had been entered against names of a number of subscribers. It is very clear no separate guess was made for each separate subscriber.

After the race had been run the accused entered in his own handwriting the actual results of his decision as to who won in the competitions. The guesses were so wild; indeed, that to use the word skill in connection of them is entirely out of place. The placing of horses is most extraordinary. The sporting editor in a very sporting way undertook to place the horses one month before the race was runout. Of the whole 22 horses only seven names appeared in the books. The name of [illegible] which won the Derby did not appear at all. The lottery was a thing decided absolutely by chance. There is nothing in which chance entered more largely than in this scheme of the accused. It appeared from the book that the second prize should have gone to somebody else than one two whom it was awarded. This the accused is not been able to explain. Practically it appeared that the accused had taken it into his own hands to distribute the prizes to any people he chose. In these circumstances his Worship found the accused guilty on both the counts of the prosecution on the ground the accused made a considerable amount of money by these sweeps. The prosecution pressed he should be sent to prison. His Worship remarked with regard to the last two sweeps he could not overlook the fact that they were with the knowledge of the police. The real punishment in this case must be in the hands of the public. His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 500 on the first count or in default two months imprisonment.

RE-GRADING MADRAS POLICE OFFICERS.

Sanctioned by the Government of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

The Government of India have approved the proposals of the Madras Government for re-grading superior appointments in the Madras Police. The proposals follow the lines of the Police Commission report with a few alterations which are now before the Inspector-General of Police who has been asked to report by the Madras Government.

THE FAR EAST.

China's Progress in Naval Matters.

AN INCIPIENT INSURRECTION QUELLED.

THE HUNAN FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, JUNE 8.

The launch of the Chinese gunboat Chu-Tai, the first of six sister-ships contracted for the Imperial Chinese Government, took place at the Kawasaki Dockyard on the morning of the 29th of May. It had originally been intended that she should be launched the previous day, but the wet weather of the preceding day somewhat retarded arrangements and a postponement of twenty-four hours was found necessary. The delay was amply compensated for by the ideal conditions under which the launch was effected. Long before nine o'clock a large crowd of Japanese, Chinese and Europeans assembled round the new vessel. Possession was taken of every point of vantage by the spectators, the staging surrounding the sister-ships, now under construction, being lined with expectant faces. In the bright sunshine the Chu-Tai looked at her best, resplendent in a new coat of grey and red paint. Her bulwarks were smothered in evergreen. Flags and pennants of all hues streamed from her bow, stern, and mast. The absence of any armament, at present, in no way detracted from her warlike appearance, for a particularly rapacious-looking dragon in gold relief decorated both sides of the stern.

The Chu-Tai is a gunboat of 740 tons' displacement. Her length over all is 200 feet, and her moulded breadth is 20 feet while she draws 8ft. Her speed is to be 18 knots, and her armament will be composed of two 12 c. m. quick-firing guns (about 5 inches); two 12 pounder quick-firers, and four Maxims.—"Kobe Herald."

"Mr. Wong Sewin, the interpreter to the Chinese Consulate, speaking at a luncheon following the launch, said:—The enterprising Kawasaki Dockyard has successfully built and launched the new gunboat Chu-Tai, to our joint satisfaction. The gunboat Kiang Yuen which was also built at this Dockyard was so skilfully constructed that she drew a large crowd of visitors, both officials and private persons, on her arrival in China, and was very much admired. I am confident that the gunboat which has been launched to-day will be completed as excellently as her sister vessel. My Government recognises that shipping always plays a large part in the development of civilisation, and it intends to maintain a respectable fleet for the protection of its marine trade. Thanks to the assistance of the friendly Powers, particularly the Japanese Empire, China is making good progress in naval matters, and the whole nation is confident that the construction of more ships for the Imperial Navy will foster the prosperity and happiness of the Empire. Mr. Wong Sewin concluded by leading "banzai" for the Imperial Japanese Navy, the Navies of the friendly Powers, the Kawasaki Dockyard, and the guests.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Judging from the published reports in the daily Press things are moving rapidly in respect of the preparations for commencing work on this line. The representative Chinese feel that they are more or less standing on their honour. The merchants opposed the officials so determinedly and secured the concession prayed for from the Throne only after repeated appeals, to be allowed to control the line without mandarin interference, that they are, so to speak, on their mettle and feel that no stone must be left unturned to put the thing through at once. Of course in important matters things seldom run smoothly with the Chinese, for there is the innate jealousy, which each feels for the other, to contend with, and in addition to this there is the almost unconquerable desire to seek some personal gain where so much money is to be handled, and these two forces make it difficult to arrange matters to everybody's tolerable satisfaction. Hence, therefore, even after they wrung from Peking the concession they sought, they have numberless divisions as to who should be the directors of the line. It appears that determined efforts are now being made to induce Tang Shao-yi to undertake the duties. He has once declined the high honour, but has been again approached. If he accepts there will be an end of the matter. It is reported here that the Chinese in Australia are also very vigorous in pushing forward the scheme, and several [illegible] have been appointed trustees to arrange the sale of shares and to accept the moneys paid. It seems from all that one can hear and read in the native papers that there should be little difficulty in assuming that the work will soon be put on the stocks and then pushed vigorously forward.

AN INCIPIENT INSURRECTION.

Yu Man-tse, it will be remembered, caused considerable trouble to the officials of Szechuan province in the middle of the nineties by starting an anti-Christian propaganda culminating his acts by holding to ransom a French Roman Catholic priest, whom he had captured. The Provincial Government at first lukewarm was by this last act of Yu Man-tse (who by the way was the forerunner of Boxerism), compelled to begin operations against him and his gange in earnest. As, in every case where earnestness and promptitude are shown by the officials, it has never been difficult for them to put down all their domestic troubles, so no sooner had operations begun than Yu Man-tse and his rebellion were quickly suppressed and his band dispersed, while their French captive was also released from bondage. In 1900, during the Boxer uprising in the North, the partisans of Yu Man-tse tried to cause trouble in Szechuan also, but the promptitude and diligence of provincial authorities prevented any serious outbreak there. Since then Yu's followers have remained comparatively quiet. A dispatch from Chungking now, however, reports that these people tried recently to start an insurrection in Tunghsien, the home of Yu Man-tse, forming an alliance with the desperadoes and rowdies of the cities and towns lying close by Tunghsien; the legend on their banner being an exhortation to annihilate foreigners and crush the Christians. Fortunately due warning was received by the officials and the district magistrate of Pahsien, acting under instruction of the Taotai of Chungking, managed to arrest a nephew of Yu Man-tse in that city, who had come there to stir up insurrection and enlist recruits. A list of the leaders of the movement was found on the person of the prisoner and many have been since arrested by the authorities. The promptness shown caused the attempted insurrection to collapse at once and now the partisans of Yu Man-tse are reported to be flying for their lives into the hills.

THE HUNAN FLOODS AND RELIEF.

It has been stated that the rice crop in the lower Siang Valley was destroyed by the floods. This was perfectly true. But now comes the reassuring news that in some of the devastated districts at least the people, i.e., those of them who somehow managed to escape, have been able to buy the young rice plants from the higher and therefore more fortunate districts, and so have been able to replant their rice fields. This is good news and does away with the fears for famine later on in the year. Some authorities already predict crop of about 80 per cent., which if borne out for all the flooded districts will go far to put the populace on their feet again. But from the above good news let it not be imagined that there is no need for help at the present moment. There is a most urgent need of rice for the people to eat. There is more need of rice than of money. The magistrate at Siangtan when interviewed by a missionary, asking about the prospects of buying rice, said that it could only be bought in small quantities, and that, if supplies did not come in from other places within a month's time, he did not know what would be the result. The country districts where there is rice in store, not destroyed by the waters, refuse to let it be taken away for sale for fear of shortage themselves. From Changsha the same cry comes, the need of *rice*. There is rice there, of course, but its price has so gone up that it is almost impossible for the man to buy. The public granaries have, it is true, been opened, but as the people say, that rice cannot be eaten to any extent. This witness is probably true, for rice that has possibly been stored for years, may be unfit for human consumption, and, if largely eaten, produces sickness. It has been suggested that rice should be imported and sold at a cheap rate, relief funds bearing the loss. Whether this plan is feasible has not yet been settled. As regards relief as far as can be gathered the provincial authorities have granted Taels 100,000, the Imperial authorities Taels 20,000, and the Chinese guilds at Hankow Taels 65,000. These latter have sent their contribution mostly in ten-cash pieces for distribution. It is to be hoped that this addition to the currency there will not cause a further depreciation in that already greatly-depreciated coin.

A NOVEL IN A NUTSHELL.

Jeanne d'Arc.

IN 1429, in the good old days, as the story books have it, when the Dauphin held his Court at Chinon, when Orleans and Paris lay in the hands of the English, came one Lahire to the little village of Domremy. Merlin prophesied that "a woman shall lose France and a maid shall save France" and it was beneath the fairy tree at the village, on the banks of the Meuse that the warrior found the maid who was to become one of the most picturesque figures in history.

As a scoffer he came, for that was the first time he met Joan, and the soldier in him was little prepared to accept the girl's belief in the voices which sang in her ears that she was to be the saviour of France, to wipe out the English occupation and to reduce Burgundy from his arrogant position. Yet so her voices had told her, this and more, and her faith prevailed over the doubts of the soldier so that, just as she gave up the ties of home, he consented to lead her to the King she wished to serve.

But to lead her to Chinon was one thing, to inspire like confidence in His Sacred Majesty, King Charles the Seventh, quite another. Years before, little Joan could remember, came one Lord Gilles de Laval to Domremy, a bird of passage, and when he left he carried with him a serving maid. Now Gilles was a follower of the Black Mass and dark stories were told of his chateau. But some years later, in fact just before Lahire and the Maid met, one Chatherine of Laval saw the Maid when on her way to Chinon. But it was many years before Joan learned that she had met her sister. Away from Domremy rode Lahire and the Maid until they came to Chinon. France was troublous in those times and the journey was not to be under-taken lightly; yet the pair reached their goal safely. But the Court of France was a court of intrigue in those days and to arrive within the Castle was not the end of the quest. Much trouble met the Maid in her endeavours until fate once more came to her aid. In those days the Court of France was poor, and, it so happened that with the advent of the Maid rose a mutiny amongst the King's servants. So that having come with a promise to save France, Joan was first tried with the easier task of saving the King's dinner. And thereby did she gain audience.

'God has sent me to give you succour, and if you will lend me soldiers, I will raise the siege of Orleans and crown you king at Rheims" she said, kneeling before the Prince.

"You speak big words Maid."

"I shall do big deeds" she said proudly, "little though I seem, for God has sent me and his Saints go at my right hand and at my left."

And so, despite the intrigue of Gilles de Laval, the Maid was granted her request. With seven thousand men she set out from Chinon for Orleans. By Joan's side Lahire rode on his black horse, marvelling to find himself in an army which was led by priests; yet as he listened to the singing of the sacred hymns, and as the quaint perfume of the incense tickled his nostrils, he found himself unexpectedly touched by memories, long asleep, of his boyhood, marked for the priesthood.

How Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Lord Talbot fronted the Maid's messenger at the walls of the city is history. How the Maid's army beat down the English soldiers and captured the flower of their leaders has become the theme of verse wherewith fretful children can be hushed to sleep. Always at the head rode the Maid protected by her sacred sword and the words she so solemnly swore at the castle of Chinon were soon confirmed, when the King, who sat at ease while a woman won his battles, was crowned.

With success came a return to the old ways of indolence and with both came tragedy when Joan found her sister in no less a person than Catherine of Laval, the King's lover. How Catherine succumbed to the prayer of the Maid and fled to a convent may be read, how too the King turned in wrath from the Maid. Yet his anger granted what his gratefulness would not. With an even more niggard army than before, the Maid set out for Paris. But she left behind her a monarch ready to believe aught against her and Gilles of Laval whose hopes she had ruined. Gradually, riding and fighting Joan made her way to Compiegne and here the Maid who had daily prayed against treachery, learned for the first time what it was to fear.

As she rode out of the gates towards Paris, Gilles de Laval rode into it by another. From the top of a tower he and his servant watched the little army thread its way across the rain-sodden plains:

Gilles [illegible]:

"Would you not think the Maid was riding [illegible] easiest victory?"

"Truly," said Loyseleur, "it seems as if she must take them unawares," and then suddenly: "On all sides she is assailed. Her banner floats over the fight." Gilles rubbed his hands.

"Tell me when it falls."

"The enemy reels back now. They are reinforced, her party fall back, but they fight every inch of the ground. They will make good their retreat to the Tower."

Gilles looked infernal triumph. "Will they? We shall see."

He sped down the tower steps and fled to the gate:

"Raise the draw-bridge instantly in the King's name."

So when the Maid's army gained the place of safety it found treachery awaiting it and the Maid was captured by those whom she had so often defeated.

From Compiegne to Rouen was but the prelude to the last scene which should write her name for ever on the heart of France. Slowly the days dragged on, slowly the preparations for the trial crept on, the packing of the jury, the horrors of the cell where she lay, the brutality of her gaolers. The long days of perjury dragged on. By cunning, Lahire whose love had never wavered, came to the Maid in her pains, determined to effect her escape. But the Maid refused and so a few hours later she walked out to face her martyrdom at the Cross of Rouen. As she walked to the stake Joan turned to the priest at her side.

"May I not speak my mind before I die?" She was silent for a few minutes, then she added, "It is no matter, give me a cross to lay against my heart."

Ysambard by some chance had not a cross with him. Lahire who passed for the monk Nicholas Loyceleur bent down and picked up a stick from the faggots that lay at her feet. He snapped the stick across his knee, he tore a strip of stuff from the sleeve of his gown and tied the two twigs together into a rude cross. This he gave to Joan without a word, and Joan kissed it and placed it on her breast. Ysambard extended his hand in benediction:

"Benedico te, filia, in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritui Sancti." And as the soldiers hurried her forward Joan spoke with something of her old spirit: "Gently friends," she pleaded ironically, "I am not fighting with you now." Lahire to the end could never clearly recall what happened thereafter. He seemed to stiffen into stone, to be capable of nothing but the knowledge that he must hold the cross firmly. He had a confused sense of leaping flames and rising smoke and an unconquerable agony at his heart. All about him there was now a great silence.

As for those who were the worst enemies of Joan, Dom Gregory, the historian, records their ill fortunes with a pleased sense of the fitness of things. Did not Mark Nicole Midi, that preached so vehemently in denunciation of Joan die of leprosy? Did not Pierre Lanchon the wicked Bishop die suddenly in the hands of his barber? Dom Gregory hints at something mysterious about the Bishop's fate, mentions a legend that this barber was no other than Lahire himself working out a cherished vengeance.

Whether it were so or not will never be known. But this is known that the warrior Lahire came back to Domremy. Twelve years had worked much; the King was at ease in his own capital, the English leopards vexed no French winds, and the Duke of Burgundy had fallen.

Lahire came with news that a new trial was to be held at Rouen to clear the Maid of the charge of witchcraft. But he never saw that for which he lived. Beneath the tree where he first met the Maid a vision came to him.

"Joan, Joan," he cried.

The vision seemed to stoop toward him and to stretch out strong hands to clasp his trembling fingers and lift him into Paradise.

Then Lahire fell forward on his face and lay very still, and little children who came to him from the chapel said, "Look, there is the holy man lying stretched upon the grass." "He is tired," answered a little girl. "We promised to cover him [illegible] leaves and flowers."

But one who had known him in the days gone by came on uncovering, he crossed himself. Lahire sleeps his last sleep. Lahire has gone to Joan.

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* "The Flower of France," by Justin Huntly McCarthy. [illegible] George Bell and Sons.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE CHICAGO SCANDAL.

SICKNESS IN A WORKHOUSE.

London, June 16th.—The Guardians of the Highgate Workhouse were recently informed by their medical officer that 35 cases of sickness had occurred in the Workhouse as the result of the inmates eating Argentine frozen meat, and that six of the cases had proved fatal.

A committee of inquiry has since found that the meat in question when delivered at the Workhouse was good, and that it afterwards went bad owing to faulty appliances and improper means of storage.

GERMANY'S FOREKNOWLEDGE.

The Prussian Minister of Agriculture states that Germany has been aware for a long time of the Chicago horrors which have only lately found their way into the newspapers.

He adds that, while Germany refrained from denouncing the American meat packers, she protected her own people.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DISSATISFIED.

President Roosevelt objects to the amendments which have been made to the Meat Inspection Bill by the Committee of the House of Representatives, because they do not provide for the inspection of meat at all hours of the day and night, and because they empower the Courts to review the inspector's decisions.

Mr. Roosevelt declares that he is determined to secure adequate legislation, even if an extra session of Congress is necessary.

ARMY FOOD SAFE.

SIR F. TREVES SAYS THE RISK IS "PRACTICALLY NIL."

The officer who, as was announced by Mr. Haldane is to be sent by the War Office to America in reference to the tinned meat supplies for the Army is Lieutenant-Colonel P. E. F. Hobbs, C.M.G., Army Service Corps, Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport in the London District.

Sir Frederick Treves, interviewed at his private residence in Wimpole-street remarked that he was not disposed to make any definite statement on the subject of the tinned meat scandals. He wished, however, most emphatically to state, with reference to certain assertions which have been published to the contrary, that the tinned meat supplied to the British Army by our military authorities is of the highest quality.

"No man in the British Army should suffer from any tinned meat he has consumed," said Sir Frederick. "I am speaking in this matter from purely personal experience.

"I cannot say how much of the tinned meat consumed by the Army is derived from America, but it is really of very little consequence. Whatever is eaten in the Army is so carefully supervised and tested by the authorities that the possibility of poisoned or deleterious materials being produced for consumption is practically nil."

Soldiers individually do not seem to take much interest in the tinned meat exposures in the United States, judging from inquiries yesterday.

One Guardsman said that in barracks they never had tinned meat, except such as they bought at the canteen for their own pleasure. Personally, he said, he had no prejudice, on account of what he had read, against the occasional tin of devilled ham he bought. It tasted good and it went down all right with the "rooti" (Tommy Atkins's expression for bread). Another soldier told a representative of *The Tribune* that in South Africa he had eaten "tons" of the stuff, and he was "still alive." He did not see that it much mattered what it was made of, provided it tasted all right. "I expect the Government sees that it is all right," remarked the soldier.

THE EGYPTIAN INCIDENT.

HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE.

London, June 16th.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* furnishes that journal with some further details touching the episode at Tantah. He states that Captain Bull, who was mortally injured by the villagers, shot a pigeon near a stack of dried forage, which took fire, whereupon a woman who was in charge of the farm screamed. The villagers tried to disarm the officers, and the troops on arriving shot a native who was supplying Captain Bull with water.

THE STEAMER "GOTHIC."

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

London, June 16th.—Owing to the theory of spontaneous combustion, the inquiry held at Valparaiso [illegible] the fire in the wool hold of the ill-fated ship "Pitcairn Island," the Marine Court has exonerated the captain.

It is surmised in London that the fires which occurred recently on several New Zealand ships during their homeward voyage were due to the chemical constituents of sheep dips which were used before shearing.

EAST END ALIENS.

A "GENERAL BOOTH" DEPORTATION SCHEME.

London, June 16.—General Booth has been commissioned to send to a foreign country 10,000 East End aliens who do not speak the English language. They have been promised religious and political freedom.

The offers of employment emanated from official and private sources in Argentina, Brazil, and Chili. General Booth is commissioned to select and assort only emigrants who are adapted for agricultural and specified Industrial employment.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

London, June 16th.—Mr. Balfour has tabled a motion in the House of Commons protesting against the Government's proposal for guillotining the Education Act by compartments on the ground that it is unjust and unfair to unduly limit so important a discussion.

Mr. Asquith fears that the Government may be compelled to drop for the present the second part of the Education Act, though it is urgently needed in the interest of the secondary schools.

COLONIAL MARRIAGES ACT.

London, June 16th.—The Colonial Marriages Bill, having passed the Committee stage of the House of Lords, again came with the Committee's amendments before the House yesterday, when Lord Halsbury intimated that he would no longer offer any opposition to the measure.

The Bill, which has yet to pass the House of Commons, legalises all past and future colonial marriages with a deceased wife's sister.

BAMBAATA'S END.

London, June 16th.—The rebel chief Bambaata was shot through the body and arm.

His corpse was found near that of the chief Mehlokazulu.

Both were killed in the battle fought in Mome Valley on the 10th instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET DISPUTE.

MAJOR WARDILL'S VIEWS.

Melbourne, June 11.—Major Wardill, Secretary of the Melbourne Cricket Club does not think that the Marylebone Club proposes ignoring Australia altogether by sending a team to New Zealand. Asked if he thought there was any chance of a team being sent to Australia next season, Major Wardill said that now that the Marylebone Club had agreed to a team visiting New Zealand, there was every reason to hope that a team would be sent to Australia if all the cricket bodies of the Commonwealth, the trustees of the Sydney Cricket Ground and the Melbourne C.C. united in an invitation to the Marylebone Club. The team of amateurs that was to visit New Zealand would be distinct altogether from any team that might visit Australia.

ATTITUDE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide, June 13.—The South Australian Cricket Association to-day sent telegrams to the trustees of the Sydney Cricket Ground and to the Victorian, New South Wales, and Queensland Cricket Associations, that they are entirely in accord with the suggestions which have been made to invite the Marylebone C.C. to send out an English team, the question of the appointment of a board of control to stand over for the present.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

A Chapter of Accidents.

GROWTH OF BARRACKING IN ENGLAND.

GOLF: ENGLAND WIN THE INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The accidents that have already occurred during the season to C. B. Fry, Wass, Blythe, and others remind us that cricket, like all other manly pastimes, has its risks. The dislocation of fingers and so forth are merely incidents in the life of a wicket-keeper, and in other branches of fielding, and in batting and bowling more or less serious accidents occasionally occur. The loss of the three men I have named is being severely felt by their respective counties. Sussex, who were very successful in 1905, went down recently before Kent, and even had a severe struggle to avert defeat at the hands of Hampshire. In the match with Lancashire, Kent were at a loss in the absence of Blythe when Tyldesley was running up his prodigious score, and in the end suffered defeat by ten wickets. Wass, whose bowling for Nottinghamshire has been quite one of the most noticeable features of the season, broke down a few days ago, and the result to his county was a reverse at the hands of Surrey, while later in the week the need of his bowling was felt in the match with Essex.

The truth is that county cricket has become quite an arduous and exacting pastime. When there were only a few counties ranked as first class, cricketers were able to obtain sufficient rest, but, at the present time, two or three counties are almost continuously engaged in the field—and others in only a slighter degree—from the beginning to the end of the season. Cricketers in general ought to be, and doubtless are, grateful to counties like Surrey and Yorkshire, which have done so much to promote the interests of the weaker counties. It was very largely due to them that the "promotions" took place, and they are always willing to put themselves to some inconvenience, and, perhaps, some loss, in order to help and encourage the poorer counties. One result of the multiplication of matches, however, has been that a number of amateurs who cannot afford to devote their whole time to the game have been virtually excluded from first-class cricket.

The recent mention of C. T. Studd, the other day, reminds us that there is a common impression that the 1878 team included one or more of the Studd family. That is wrong, as the Studds came on the field later. The members of the eleven were: Edward and Alfred Lyttelton, A. G. and D. Q. Steel, A. P. Lucas, A. F. J. Ford, L. K. Jarvis, the Hon. Ivo Bligh (now Lord Darnley), P. H. Morton, F. W. Kingston, and H. Whitfield. Of these several gained great fame in the cricket field, but all have now gone out of first-class cricket, the last to make anything like a regular appearance in county matches having been Lucas. More than one of the team have distinguished themselves in public life, and it is a little singular that Dr. Warre, who was a great rowing man, was succeeded at Eton by Edward Lyttelton, who was equally distinguished at cricket.

Alfred Lyttelton played in the famous match at the Oval in 1884 when the Australians ran up a prodigious score against England. In connection with that match, unless my recollection misleads me, Mr. Lyttelton told an amusing story. While he was keeping wicket, under a broiling August sun, somebody went to his house and obtained his fur-lined overcoat on the representation that Mr. Lyttelton had been called into the country on professional business. In that particular match the ex-Colonial Secretary, for, I believe, the only time in his life came out as a successful bowler, getting the wickets with lobs when the regular bowlers had failed. The match was also peculiar in this respect—that in the course of it W. G. Grace occupied in turn every position in the field, finally taking the wicket when Lyttelton went on to bowl.

It is a matter for much regret that "barracking," as they call it in Australia, seems to be growing in this country. At Nottingham in the Essex match the Douglas of many initials, who was doubtless [illegible] the correct game for his side, was [illegible] at by the crowd for his defensive tactics. I can assure the Nottingham "lambs" that they would have howled a good deal more if Douglas could have had half an hour amongst them—a consummation for which, I have no doubt, he was wishing. Since my more youthful days I have taken but little interest in boxing, but I know enough of the subject not to find trouble by going out of my way to offend one who is something like a champion of champions at his weight. In the match at the Crystal Palace again there was some exhibition of bad feeling towards W. G. Grace, above all people. All such things are bad for the reputation and stability of our national game.

Middlesex had got together such a strong side to oppose Yorkshire that there seemed every prospect of interesting cricket. Bosanquet, Hunt, Robertson, and Payne came in, and Colbeck, who played such a wonderful innings for Cambridge against Oxford last year, made his first appearance for the Metropolitan county. Apart from the absence of J. T. Hearne—kept out of the match through the death of his brother, Herbert—the eleven was about the best that Middlesex can command until later in the season. Unhappily, the cricket suffered both in quality and interest from the singularly unseasonable weather, a keen north-east wind rendering matters extremely disagreeable. In these circumstances the company of about four thousand people showed comparatively little enthusiasm, with the notable exception of much cheering from the boys of the Yorkshire Society's Schools, and the play suffered materially in interest from blunders in the field, the Middlesex men missing no fewer than seven chances, the majority of which should certainly have been held. These mistakes unquestionably spoilt the day's play.

The annual professional golf match between England and Scotland, instituted at Prestwick in 1903, was played over the links of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh, at Muirfield. Of the three previous matches the Scottish team won the first by 9 points to 8, but at Sandwich, in 1904, and St. Andrews, last year, the contest ended in a draw. Yesterday the teams played as selected, except that Andrew Kirkaldy's place was filled by Tom Yeoman, of Seaford. The weather was gloriously fine. A thick coating of turf having been left on them, the greens were not as keen as had been anticipated. Over three thousand visited the greens during the day. The match was played by singles in the forenoon and by foursomes in the afternoon. While there was little between the best-known players on either side in the forenoon play, the last six men on the Scottish side signally failed to realise expectations, and as a result England led at the interval by 8 points to 4, one point only being allowed for a win. Braid and Harry Vardon commanded a large following, and both playing faultless golf gave a grand exposition of the game, the present champion winning by a hole.

England thus won on the two matches by 12 points to six. Details:

SCOTLAND.		ENGLAND.	
James Braid (Walton H.)	1	J. H. Taylor (Mid-Sur)	0
A. Herd (Huddersfield)	1	H. Vardon (Totteridge)	0
Jack White (Sunningdale)	0	E. Ray (Ganton)	1
R. Thomson (N. Berwick)	1	Tom Vardon (Sandwich)	0
Tom Yeoman (Seaford)	0	Rowland Jones (Wimbledon)	1
Ben Sayers (N. Berwick)	1	A. H. Toogood (W. Essex)	0
J. Kinnell (Purley D.)	0	T. Williamson (Notts)	1
G. Duncan (Timperley)	0	P. J. Gaudin (Fulwell)	1
J. Hepburn (Surbiton)	0	J. Sherlock (Oxford)	1
W. Hunter (Richmond)	0	J. Rowe (Forest Row)	1
J. Kirkcaldy (St Andrews)	0	G. H. Cawsey (Malvern)	1
B. Sayers, jun. (North Berwick)	0	W. E. Reid (Banstead)	1
Total	4	Total	8
FOURSOMES.			
Braid and Herd	0	Taylor and H Vardon	1
White and Thompson	0	Ray and T. Vardon	1
Yeoman and Ben Sayers	0	Jones and A. Toogood	1
J. Kinnell and Duncan	1	Williamson and P. Gaudin	0
Hepburn and W. Hunter	0	J. Sherlock and Rowe	1
J. Kirkaldy and B. Sayers jun.	1	G. Cawsey and W Reid	0
Total	2	Total	4

English majority on both matches 12 points.

THE OUTCASTS.

A PRE-NUPTIAL AFFAIR.

"It's a great bore, being engaged," said Phyllis.

I tried to assume the air of profound dejection which I felt was expected of me. I am sometimes afraid I don't do these things very well; at any rate, Phyllis misread my expression.

"You look decidedly bored," she went on.

"It isn't boredom," I protested; "it's acute misery caused by your last remark."

"That's silly," observed Phyllis judicially. "You know what I mean. They will leave us to ourselves."

"Why," I began, "only a week ago——"

"Oh, yes, but that was different. We weren't engaged then. But now——"

"After the climax is passed——" I suggested.

"They draw a circle round us, and walk on tiptoe outside it." Her voice grew quite indignant. "I think it's horrid of them. Why can't they treat us like ordinary reasonable people?"

"No doubt they mean it very well," I put in.

"Of course they do. That's the worst of them. I hate well-meaning people. Where are you going?"

"As far as the edge of the circle," I said. "I'm going to try an experiment."

In June Lady Saltwood's rhododendrons are generally a great centre of attraction at her garden parties. But now that lady's daughter and I had them to ourselves. The situation seemed to need a remedy. I crossed the empty space, and found Fitzroy.

"Come and talk to Lady Phyllis," I said. Fitzroy looked at me, I thought, with a shade of suspicion in his face. Then his eye travelled down to my boots, and thence to his own.

"Delighted, I'm sure," he said at last. "But I'm afraid I must be looking out for my sister. It's about time we were moving on. See you at the Harrisons' to-morrow?"

"No," I said. "I'm staying on here." Fitzroy nodded, and smiled upon me. Someone ought to tell Fitzroy that his smile doesn't suit him.

I saw I must go to work more warily. I walked round till I came upon Mullins. Mullins is eminently well meaning.

"Do you know Lady Phyllis Landon?" I asked him.

"I haven't had the pleasure," he replied. "By the way, I ought to congratulate you——"

"Come and be introduced," I said firmly. He lifted his eyebrows a fraction of an inch. "By Jove! don't you want to——?" He stopped. "Thanks, very much," he concluded, rather limply. I bore him off in triumph.

Phyllis received him very graciously. I left them, and wandered off in search of entertainment. My quest was interrupted by Mrs. Hollingshead. "How do you do, Captain Dale? It's a long time since I've seen you. But I suppose one can't expect, now——"

She smiled—a smile that seemed to have grown irritatingly familiar during the last few days. "Where's Phyllis?"

"I don't know," I lied. Mrs. Hollingshead became confidentially sympathetic at once.

"I thought you were looking rather gloomy," she said. "I saw her mother over there by the fountain just now. I don't expect she herself can be far off. Now, don't let me keep you."

She smiled the familiar smile again, and, with a nod of complete and tactful understanding, went back to the group she had just left. I went on obediently towards the fountain. Lady Saltwood received me with an air of benign proprietorship. "Where did you leave Phyllis?" she said presently.

"I think she's somewhere over there." I waved my hand vaguely round a quarter of the horizon. "She seems to have found some old friends," I went on pathetically.

Lady Saltwood looked distressed. "I'm sure you needn't have come away. I wonder who they are. Shall we go over and look for them?"

I felt I had been imprudent. Mullins could hardly count as an old friend. Lady Saltwood was looking to me to lead the way. I started, decisively, away from the rhododendrons, and we found ourselves walking along the side of the drive. "Of course," she began, half apologetically, "people will turn up. But I should think she has got rid of them by now."

An impulse of truthfulness came over me. "Oh, I came away on purpose, you know," I ventured. "I am afraid your daughter will get rather bored if she has no society but mine." I felt that I wasn't putting the case well. My companion looked surprised, even a little pained.

"Oh, but I'm sure Phyllis doesn't feel anything of the kind. She's a quiet child, you know, and not much given to showing her feelings. I'm sure she's very happy—very happy indeed." She gave me a glance of rather ponderous archness. "I think you're perhaps just a little too diffident." I felt that this was a charge against which I must defend myself.

"I don't think you quite understand me," I expostulated. "I mean——" There came over me in a wave a feeling of the hopelessness of my task. "I mean that if a girl sees nothing of anybody but the man she's engaged to, however—er—well they get on together, it's—it's rather dull for her, isn't it?" I ended lamely.

"It ought not to be," said Lady Saltwood sternly. "But if you feel like that——"

The solid earth seemed to be giving way under me. "Oh, I don't feel like that at all," I said hastily.

"Well, you may take my word for it that Phyllis doesn't." She was determined to put me on my feet again. "Young people are always saying things they don't really mean," she generalised.

"I suppose they are," I acquiesced humbly. We walked on for some distance in silence. Then a carriage came up from behind us and stopped. "They told me I should find you along here, Lady Saltwood," said Mrs. Hollingshead. "I must be getting off, I'm afraid. Such a jolly time. Were you looking for Phyllis? I saw her over by the rhododendrons a few minutes ago." She pointed with her parasol, shooting a benevolent glance at me as she did so. "Good-bye!"

Lady Saltwood bore me off at once in the direction indicated. Phyllis was in the middle of an animated group. Mullins was the first to catch sight of us; he fell back several steps, and the others looked round. Their conversation tailed off abruptly, and in two minutes they had scattered to the regulation distance, Lady Saltwood herself carrying off the only-too-willing Mullins.

I waved my hand with a tragic, a despairing gesture, to the distant groups of figures around us. Phyllis looked up at me with a smile.

"Where have you been? I thought you were never coming back," she said.

—K. F. R. in *the World.*

THE B. E. S. GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL.

Amateur Theatricals.

A musical and theatrical entertainment was given last evening, by the girls of the Bombay Educational Girls' High School, in the spacious hall of the school premises at Byculla, Bombay, under the ægis of Rev. W. Kennelly, the new honorary secretary of the school. The entertainment was in aid of the school funds, and was very largely attended by friends of the institution. A large stage was erected in the hall and was artistically decorated, Mr. C. Brierley being responsible for the arrangements.

The programme for the evening opened with the Overture "Faust" by Mrs. Macnee, the head-mistress of the girls' school. A cornet solo followed, accompanied by Mr. Soundy on the violin, and Mr. A. Rhenius on the piano. This was a charming piece of instrumental music. Three more songs closed the musical part of the programme. Of those three songs, "Beloved, it is Morn" was one, sung by Mr. W. Phillips. Miss Hammett's selection was beautifully executed.

The theatrical part of the programme was a performance entitled "the Sleeping Beauty" in four acts which were interspersed with picturesque tableaux, the dramatis personæ being the Misses E. Bwye, Gertrude Robinson, Maud Salmon, Mabel Bwye, Sylvia Scott, Sylvia Chambers, Gertrude Dale, Mary Lamb, Ethel Windus, Aileen Fratel, Janet Garret and Kate Monk.

The whole programme proved a great success, thanks to the zeal and energy displayed in its organization by Mrs. Macnee, the head-mistress, Miss Savage who had prepared the girls for the performance, Mr. Arthur Wige and, last but not least, Mrs. Doyle who designed and arranged the dresses.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Affected Areas.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 23rd June, give the following details.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain fell during the week throughout the Provinces and more has fallen since the close of the week. Fields are being ploughed for the autumn crops and sowings have commenced in places. Sugarcane is reported to be in good condition. Fodder is still scarce in large number of districts but the condition of the cattle, except in Bundelkhand and in Agra and Unao, is generally good. Prices of food-grains have risen in thirteen districts, cholera is declining in Jaunpur and the Bundelkhand districts, but is still bad in Tehri.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The rainfall during the week was unequal and generally insufficient. The numbers of relief in Bundelkhand have increased but since the end of the week good rain has fallen and prospects have improved. Ploughing for the autumn crops has commenced. Gratuitous relief is being extended. Departmental works have been closed in Banda, Cawnpur, Agra and Etawah. Takavi for bullocks is in great demand and seed for autumn crops is being distributed. Prices are stationary in Muttra, Etawah and Jalaun; are easier in Agra; and have risen in Cawnpure, Hamirpur and Banda. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—workers 85,000, on gratuitous relief 63,000; Agra Division—workers 11,000, gratuitous relief 10,000; total 169,000.

PUNJAB.

Rain fell during the week in all districts except Lahore, Lyallpur, and Multan. Prices of food-grains are unsettled; the price of wheat is rising in Hissar, Rohtak, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Lyallpur and falling in Gurgaon and Shahpur. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly over; weeding of cotton, sugarcane and tobacco is in progress in Sialkot; tobacco in Jullundur and extra spring crops in Mianwali are being reaped. Sowings of autumn crops continue, but more rain is urgently wanted for further sowings in Hissar and Sialkot. The condition and prospects of the standing crops is good and the outturn of spring crops is good all round. Cotton is somewhat damaged by grasshoppers in Amritsar, Mianwali and Sialkot; and sugarcane in Sialkot, and indigo in Multan, by insects. Cattle are in good condition except in Gurgaon and Jullundur, where they are lean owing to insufficient fodder and overwork. Fodder is sufficient except in Gurgaon and in parts of the Delhi district. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

There was no rain during the week except a fall of 33 cents reported from the Marwat tahsil. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated areas is good and on unirrigated average, except in Dera Ismail Khan, where it is below average and where rain is badly wanted for extra spring crops. Canal water is sufficient, except in Swabi. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The Indus river is rising. The condition of cattle is generally good, except in certain villages of the Peshawar and Bannu districts. Stocks of food-grains and fodder are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 15 1-4 to 19; maize 15 1-2 to 20; gram 16 to 19; *bajra* 13 to 14 3-8 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There was good rainfall during the week in Partabgarh, Udaipur, the Mewar hill tracts and in parts of Bikanir and Marwar, (in these places sowings have commenced); between 50 cents and 1 inch in Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Tonk, Shahpura and Beawar; and elsewhere less rain. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings everywhere. The rain has replenished the water-supply in hill tracts but the deficiency is still felt in parts of Kishengarh, Dholpur and Ajmer. The condition of cattle has not yet improved in affected tracts and in Kotah where fodder is generally scarce. Prices have fallen in Kishengarh, Marwar and Partabgarh, and risen slightly in Tonk.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmere—number of persons on works 8,333, on gratuitous relief 3,730, total 12,063; Merwara:—on works 19,597, on gratuitous relief 7,475, total 27,072; the numbers have increased in both districts where the rainfall has been uneven. Native States:—Marwar on works 2,192, on gratuitous relief 1,589, total 3,781; Mewar—on works 2,312, on gratuitous relief 264, total 2,576; Shahpura—on works 40, on gratuitous relief 90, total 130; Tonk—on works 2,421, on gratuitous relief 818, total 3,239; Jaipur—on works 16,774, on gratuitous relief 679, total 17,453; Kishengarh—on works 3,625, on gratuitous relief 9,254, total 6,579; Alwar—on works 3,114, on gratuitous relief 2,445, total 5,559; Eastern States—on works 13,579, on gratuitous relief 5,516, total 19,095, total in Native States 58,412; grand total 97,538. Prices vary between 11 3-4 seers in Karauli and 14 1-2 seers per rupee in Kishengarh and Alwar. Cholera has subsided in Dholpur but continues sporadically in Bharatpur and Ajmer-Marwara. Emigrant cattle are still returning.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall of the week was partial in Gwalior and Baghelkhand and general elsewhere in the Agency. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. Agricultural stock are in bad condition in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand and fair to good elsewhere. Pasturage is bad in parts of Gwalior and Indore and scarce in Bundelkhand. Prices are high in Gwalior, Indore and Baghelkhand; have fallen in Rutlam, and are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general position is unaltered. The numbers on relief are:—Gwalior—on works 46,500, on gratuitous relief 12,500, total 59,000. In Orchha, Datia, Samthar, Baoni, Charkhari, Panna Bijawar, Ajaigarh, Chhatarpur, Sarila, and Jagirs—on works 22,609, on gratuitous relief 3,600, total 26,209; grand total 85,209. Prices in Bundelkhand 13 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Good rain was received during the week throughout the Provinces and the falls in some districts were very heavy; Balaghat received 22 inches; Nagpur 15¼ inches; Chanda 10 1-4 inches; Jubbulpore, Seoni, Betul, Wardha, and Bhandara 9 inches; Narsinghpur 8 inches; Mandla and Amraoti 7 inches; Damoh, Chhindwara and Yeotmal 6 inches; elsewhere the rainfall ranged from 5 1-2 inches; in Drug to 2 1-4 inches in Saugor. Sowing of autumn crops has been started all over the Provinces. 6,000 immigrants passed through the Saugor district towards Bundelkhand. Sowings in Bilaspur provide ample work for labourers who are consequently forsaking other works and the condition of the people continues to be satisfactory. Swarms of locusts passed through Seoni, Hoshangabad, and Balaghat but did no damage; their appearance is also reported in Bhandara where steps are being taken against them. Fodder is scarce in parts of Chhindwara and Chanda and is very dear in Wardha and Akola. Prices of food-grains show a slight tendency to rise in the Jubbulpore Division and are still equal to or above the warning rates in nearly all districts; they continue equal to the scarcity level in Nimar, Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat and Bilaspur.

BARODA.

For the week ending 16th June 1906. The numbers on relief are:—on works 2,757, on gratuitous relief 148, total 2,905.

The Bombay return have already been published.

The number on relief was 174,201, a decrease of 510.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	0	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	4	4	123
Total plague deaths to date	133,386		
Same date last year	9	9	62

SMALL POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	6

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE MR. SEDDON.

Mr. Seddon visited England in 1897 and received a very warm welcome. When he got back he gave some of his impressions of the Old Country to interviewers. He had, he said, seen much of men and cities both in the New World and in the Old, but nothing had effaced the impression made upon his imagination by London. At first London disappointed him, but in the end he felt that there could be no city in the world which contained so much vastness, wealth, and grandeur with so many glorious associations and traditions. "I saw," he said, "the American cities before, and Rome, Paris, and other great cities after, and my conclusion is unshaken that London is the greatest and grandest city of the world, a worthy centre of the Queen's magnificent Empire."

"THE WEARING OF THE GREEN."

Many stories are told about Mr. Seddon. On one occasion an admiral of the fleet visiting New Zealand waters was being entertained by the late Mr. Ballance, an Ulsterman, who was Premier at the time, and in whose Government Mr. Seddon had a portfolio. After dinner the late Sir Patrick Buckley, who sat to the left of the admiral, asked Mr. Seddon to sing a song, whereupon the response came in a fine rendering of the "Wearing of the Green." The admiral became alarmed, and asked his neighbour, Sir Patrick, if the song "was not treason." "I scarcely think so," replied the Celtic knight, "because Mr. Seddon is a Minister of her Majesty's Government, and the leading Orangeman of this assembly." "Oh, then, it is all right, I suppose," added the relieved admiral.

THE VAGARIES OF THE ASTEROIDS.

The discovery of the minor planet Eros in 1898 was rendered particularly interesting by reason of the fact that it was found that in its journey round the sun it crossed the orbit of Mars and approached nearer the earth than any other planet in the solar system. Other instances of departures from the normal movements of the planets had already been discovered in the extreme inclinations of the orbits of some of the asteroids to the Ecliptic, by reason of which at times they wander far outside the limits of the Zodiac. Planet "1906 T.G." (a provisional name for a recently discovered asteroid) has now provided another surprise inasmuch as its orbital eccentricity is so great that when farthest from the sun it is outside the orbit of Jupiter by some 90,000,000 of miles, a distance as great as it is inside the same planet's orbit when nearest to the sun.

MR. SEDDON AND THE TRANSVAAL.

It is an open secret that at the close of the South African war Mr. Seddon was a candidate for the Governorship of the Transvaal and in coming to England for the Coronation his choice of the South African route was not wholly unconnected with that ambition. He broke the journey at Capetown, and travelled up to Johannesburg. As New Zealand in proportion to population had sent more contingents to the front than any other section of the Empire, he might be considered as having established a claim to the position he sought. Moreover, he could have quoted, and probably did, a precedent, inasmuch as a former Prime Minister of New Zealand, the late Sir Frederick Weld, had been appointed successively Governor of Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Straits Settlements. But Mr. Chamberlain, or his advisers, thought the experiment would be too risky.

THE NEW R.B.A. PRESIDENT.

Mr. Alfred East, A.R.A., who has been appointed to succeed the late Sir Wyke Bayliss as President of the Royal Society of British Artists, is a native of Kettering. He could draw before he could talk, and actually used to teach drawing to his schoolfellows while he was still in pinafores. At the age of ten he got his first commission which was to enlarge pictures for a travelling lecturer who paid him in tickets for himself and his friends. In spite of these early leanings his parents chose a different walk in life for their son, and had not circumstances taken him to Glasgow, where he first made the acquaintance of artists, he might never have become a painter. Many of his works find places in foreign galleries.

A MOST DIFFICULT CALLING.

Mr. East was once asked whether he would advise young fellows to devote themselves to art, and he made answer: "That I couldn't, for the reason that the calling is the most difficult I know. Any person who paints can call himself an artist, but unless you have gifts and an earnestness of purpose and will, which are by no means common, many years must elapse before you can make a living. The reward is not at all commensurate with the amount of work and study which the profession entails. I don't think I should have become an artist had I known the difficulties which were in store for me." If Mr. East is dissatisfied with a painting off it goes. He has more than once taken a picture which would have satisfied most critics off the canvas by means of soft soap just because it didn't quite please him.

THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY HOUSE.

How many people know the origin of the Corporation of Trinity House, of which the Prince of Wales was re-elected Master yesterday for another year? The first charter was granted to the body by Henry VIII, in 1514. It was, however, from Elizabeth [illegible] conferred upon it a grant of arms in 1573 that the Corporation received authority "to erect beacons and other marks for the guidance of navigators along the coasts of England." The building of ships for the Navy was at this time also under the direction of the body. Later on, for a short period, the Corporation was dissolved but the charter was renewed by James II. in 1685.

THE "LONDON SCOTTISH" MARCH THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS.

Arrangements have been completed for the August route march from Ballinluig to Inverness of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, three hundred of whom are expected to take part. They will take all their transport, will travel in full marching order, and will do their own cooking during the week they are in Scotland. Detraining at Ballinluig Junction on the morning of August 11, the detachment will proceed by the Perth and Inverness road to Pitlochry, and through Killiecrankie Pass to Blair Atholl, encamping there. The marches on the following days will be by Struan, Loch Garry, through the Pass of Drumochter to Cluny Castle, Kingussie, Tomatin Moy, Daviot, and to Inverness. Possibly a deviation may be made to visit the battlefield of Culloden.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

Next Sunday is Hospital Sunday, and as usual the Hospital has published a special number giving many interesting facts bearing on the Sunday Fund and the work of the hospitals. The Fund, we learn, now raises each year nearly three times as much as it did in the first year of its establishment. Yet the total amount of money contributed to the ninety-four voluntary hospitals in the county of London in 1903 was £1,331,093, as compared with £807,785 in 1894, an increase of nearly £525,000 in ten years—that is, an additional yield of almost 65 per cent. It is a knowledge of these figures which makes those who know most about hospital finance feel confident that the actual funds now available for the relief of the sick and suffering in the Metropolis, providing the Hospital Sunday Fund collections can be raised to £100,000 a year, should prove more than ample to provide every requisite in the way of medical treatment for all persons who can properly claim such benefits at the voluntary hospitals in London. Everybody, then, is asked to give liberally to the Sunday Fund this year so that the £100,000 may be raised at once.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF PEPYS.

St. Olave, Hart-street, where the Elder Brethren of Trinity House held their annual service yesterday, is one of the eight surviving City churches that escaped the Great Fire. It is a handsome Perpendicular edifice of doubtful date, possessing many interesting monuments and a charming little vestry, with beautifully moulded ceiling and mantelpiece. A famous former parishioner was Samuel Pepys, who has humorous notes in his Diary about the preaching of the then rector, Dr. Mills. St. Olave's has also some connexion with more recent history, for at this old City church were married the parents of Mr. Chamberlain.

SIMPLE REQUIREMENTS.

[Mr. Marriott Watson says that modern girls know much more than their grandmothers ever knew.]

Fair Fanny, I own you're more pretty
  Than all other girls in our set;
And also that you are more witty
  Than any young woman I've met.

But though your eyes beam very brightly,
  And though you add lustre to life,
I venture to tell you politely
  I never could make you my wife.

The fact is I'm too apprehensive
  That marriage a failure would be,
Your knowledge is far too extensive
  For any plain person like me.

This reason appears to me weighty;
  I never should dare to propose
To one who knows, possibly, eighty
  Times more than her grandmother knows.

Allow me to whisper this closing
  Remark in your ear, pretty Fanny:
If ever I think of proposing,
  'Twill probably be—to your Granny!

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BEAUTIFUL RACE GOWNS.

"The most exquisite gowns made their appearance for the Grand Steeple-chase," reports our lady correspondent in Paris. "Pure white lingerie frocks were much worn, but even more popular were those of extremely thin chiffon cloth, lavishly inset with Venetian guipure or with Irelande. With the white muslin gowns large scarves were generally worn, and these scarves were, in almost all cases, most elaborately embroidered, some at the ends only, but others showed embroideries all round the edge.

"At Auteuil I noticed that nearly all the parasols were very large or very small. The absurd little 'Marquise' sunshade found many a buyer, and in some cases it was not larger than a fair-sized plate. Parisiennes profess to find these little souvenirs of the Empress Eugenie very coquettish, and they use them as an ordinary woman would use a fan. In the long handles there are hinges, which permit of the 'shade' being tilted at various angles, according to individual taste.

DIRECTOIRE STYLES.

"Princess Radziwell, née Benardaky, looked beautiful in a Princess robe of oyster white crêpe de Chine, with applications of white taffetas; she had a quaint Directoire bolero in striped taffetas—dull pink and white—and some exquisite laces arranged in a cross-over vest. Her hat was also in Directoire style of pale grey crin, with a large tuft of palest blue feathers. It was a lovely harmony of colour, for each shade was delicate as possible, and the little note of pale grey was exceedingly chic. Comtesse Bela Batthyany had a beautifully-cut Princess robe of ivory lawn, elaborately incrusted with Cluny and Valenciennes; her hat—rather flat, with a cloche brim—was of [illegible] grey crin, and round the full crown there was an immense garland of roses—palest blush to deepest crimson. The foliage which accompanied these roses was singularly beautiful, most natural branches in dull shade of brown, with a few delicate green leaves mixed in here and there.

THE UBIQUITOUS GREY STRAW.

"I think I might truthfully say that every second woman—in the well-dressed circles—at Auteuil was wearing a grey straw hat! The palest pearl shades right up to smoke and Quaker greys; and these hats were worn with gowns of every possible colour, but more particularly with those of pure white. One of the prettiest women in Paris was gowned in pure white Indian muslin, with fairy-like incrustations of Brussels lace. She had a long mantle, cut in peplum form, of fine white linen, and a picture hat of grey straw, weighed down with snow-white feathers. A charming summer dress worn by a popular actress was of pale grey crêpe de Chine, with lovely embroideries in white silk mixed with silver on the bodice; the skirt was very full, and over the hips it was set in hundreds of the smallest possible tucks; there was a short Mousquetaire coatee of antique Flemish lace. Another charming dress which attracted my attention was of white muslin embroidered in white silk—a beautiful pattern of single carnations. The bodice was very simply made, but over the shoulders there was an enormous Marie Antoinette fichu of pure white point d'esprit, edged with Brussels lace frills.

TILE-PAINTING.

"Both the women who paint portraits—not always on commission—and she who produces easy if somewhat unprofitable decorated bric-a-brac may be glad to hear," writes a correspondent, "that there is one branch of art which is not, as yet, overstocked. This is the painting of tiles for hearth decoration. A tile painter should buy her tiles wholesale—addresses of firms selling these could be obtained from the directory or from any trade paper—and she should have a few designs on the china made up into a side panel, and ready to put into a fireplace, which would show the exact appearance when in use. She should also have several other designs painted on paper or cardboard, which would give probable customers—or employers—some conception of her schemes, and she should, of course, be ready to make a sketch or design from a customer's own ideas.

HOW TO OBTAIN ORDERS.

"It would be well when beginning to try and obtain orders through some well-known firm of house-furnishers and decorators, and when she has become known and her work is appreciated, she may have saved enough to set up in some fairly central position, where her designs could be easily inspected. But it is as well when starting work to have as little to do with financial responsibility as possible, and by working for a good firm a clientele could be easily established, though of course, it would be a matter of time. In order to obtain work in the first instance one or more sets of tiles must be designed and painted, and these must be taken round and shown personally to any likely firms. Perseverance and push are required, as always, when it is a case of making money and the work is naturally only suitable for women who [illegible] well but are possessed of originality in design."

GENTLEWOMEN'S SELF-HELP.

The Gentlewomen's Self-Help Society, which held its annual meeting at 3, Grosvenor-place, the residence of the president, Lady Esther Smith, the other day, aims to assist necessitous gentlewomen who, from various causes, find themselves in distress and unfortunate circumstances. With this aim in view, the society started to promote the regular sale of gentlewomen's work of all descriptions and to direct the work done into marketable channels. A work-room is established on the premises, 20 and 22, Maddox-street, where ladies are instructed in various arts and crafts, and five or six workers have, thanks to their training in this work-room, been able to start business on their own with satisfactory results. Some beautiful specimens of hand-embroidered work were on view the other day, there was also an assortment of dainty blouses, lingerie, hand-painted sun-shades, etc. The prices were in all cases very reasonable. Unfortunately, the general depression in trade of this kind has affected the society also, and an earnest appeal was made by Mr. Ian Malcolm for wider financial support. Viscountess Falmouth, Lady Denison Pender, Mrs. Benyon, Mary, Countess of Harrowby, Mrs. St. John Hornby, Mrs. Ian Malcolm, Lady Stirling, and the Hon. Mrs. Acland were amongst those present at the meeting.

DAINTY TEAGOWNS.

"A remarkably pretty teagown in pale colour of semi-fitting, made of accordion-pleated soft silk, with a cross-over fichu lace edged, and with full sleeves, was marked 4 guineas, and another, which cost only 45s., was of the same accordion-pleated silk hanging full from the neck and from beneath the large silk and lace inserted collar. A pretty gown of the same shape as the latter, but fashioned in nun's veiling, can also be had for 21s. 9d., so indeed, no one need be without one of these most comfortable of garments. The muslin kimonas and frilly zephyr dressing gowns to be had here have only to be seen to be desired, and should certainly be hailed with delight by those who have to spend their days abroad and in hot climates. A perfectly charming transparent muslin robe, somewhat of kimona shape, but with very full sleeves and much lace insertion, can be had for 29s. 6d., and would prove invaluable for India, and very dainty-coloured muslin Kimona-shaped dressing-gowns, with white edgings, can be bought in the same department for 6s. 11d. These latter are quite well-made, of ample proportions, and very dainty. For a shilling more there are many other gowns of ordinary shape, made of pretty zephyrs, with deep accordion frills at the collars.

FURS AT SUMMER PRICES.

Furs at special prices are always an attraction, and Harrod's are now showing stoles and cravats which are bound to find favour with those who love a bargain. A long, flat stole, containing six skins and as many tails, in Canadian sable, is marked here at 21 guineas, and another handsome one, with a shaped collar, containing three skins, is to be obtained for 12 1-2 guineas. A very pretty natural stonemarten tie, composed of three skins and a head, is to be had for 6 1-2 guineas, and would be a highly desirable acquisition if sable cannot be afforded.

IRISH CROCHET BLOUSES.

There are numberless pretty and well-cut blouses to be had at Harrod's, but as one description reads so much like another it is almost useless to do more than mention them. We were struck by the excellence of both the cut and finish in even the very cheapest and simplest of "waists," and were very much attracted by one variety made of imitation Irish crochet, with yokes and collars of various shapes and contrasting laces which were well worth their price—29s. 6d. The mercerized and silk underslip for wearing under blouses are also worth mention. With high neck and long sleeves they cost 2s. 11d.; and for 3s. 11d. quite a well-shaped and pretty little slip, with lace edging and ribbon trimmings, can be bought. In silk the same things can be obtained from 4s. 11d., 7s. 11d. upwards. Among the newest and most seasonable of costumes mention may be made of a very charming little lawn frock with much embroidery on flounces and corsage, which is made "en Princesse," and so for 98s. 6d.; and also, of a dainty voile silk-lined and of most becoming ankle which is to be had at the reasonable price of 6 1-2 guineas.

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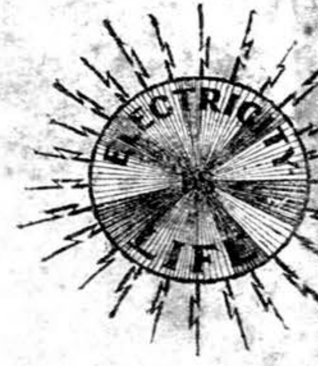

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GYA

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Dear Sir,

For the benefit of suffering humanity, I deem it my duty to give publicity to my experience with your wonderful appliance.

I suffered from Spermatorrhea for about 4 or 5 years, tried all sorts of medicine, all of which failed to do me any good. I then got your Herculex, and by using it according to your directions, I am glad to say that I am now entirely cured. It has put new life into me, and the benefit it has done to my nervous system is simply marvellous. The belt has also cured me of my habitual constipation and put all other organs in proper working order. I strongly recommend it to everybody.

Thanking you for all the interest shown in my case.

I am, yours truly,
(Sd.) JUGESHWAR LALL,
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It's an easy job for the barber to part the hair on a head like this.

It's just as easy to prevent baldness if you only do the right thing.

Baldness is almost always a sure sign of neglect; it is the story of neglected dandruff.

Dandruff is untidy, unnecessary, and unhealthy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

cures dandruff and prevents baldness. You save your hair and you are spared the annoyance of untidy clothing.

It also stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow thick and long.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Be sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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California Syrup of Figs, Nature's Pleasant Laxative, gentle and pleasant in action, yet always prompt and thorough, is now prescribed everywhere by medical men because of its tonic action upon the liver, kidneys and bowels. Children and invalids take it readily, while it is favoured by busy adults because it can be taken without discomfort or inconvenience. There is nothing so good when a laxative is needed.

Remember the word "California" and look for the Name and Trade Mark of the California Fig Syrup Co. Of Chemists, in two sizes.

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BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles, and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap Lemon Juice, or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure Juice of the Lime Fruit.

UNDER THE TWO ENSIGNS.

When Mr. Haldane took office he announced that he had received an assurance from Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman that, even if greater expenditure were required upon military defences, that expenditure should be made. In the House of Commons on Thursday, in the course of the discursive discussion upon the Army Estimates, he did not deny that he had the question of reduction "very closely" in his mind, and though he is not ready with an announcement, he will make a statement regarding these reductions early in July. We challenge Mr. Haldane to produce any high military testimony to the effect that Army reduction is justifiable. He has the opinion of Lord Kitchener that the Indian Army is too small for its duties. He has the plain statement of Lord Roberts that we must be able to put 500,000 men in the field. He has the judgment of the War Commission, and he has the strong belief of all classes of persons whose opinion upon this matter has any value whatever. We do not wish to prejudge his promised statement, but we will declare that a policy which sets "retrenchment" before sufficiency and efficiency is a policy disloyal to the true interests of the country, and a menace to its welfare. Let him, and those who urge him to a disastrous policy, hesitate to sow the wind lest they be execrated hereafter by those who reap the whirlwind. In all that Mr. Haldane said on Thursday there was nothing to show that he had in his mind anything but false economy. Being urged by Sir C. Rasch to take a leaf out of the book of the Austrian cavalry, he said that more money was spent upon the cavalry in Austria and France, "but we have to consider the proportion of means to the end." The end is efficiency and the means are the spending of money to attain it. But what does Mr. Haldane imply, if it be not that the means are with him more than the end? Is a rich country like this to be content with something worse than the best? So, too, with the barrack question. We do not enter into the wisdom of building barracks at Norwich, but there is an undisguised confession that the comfort and the health of our soldiers are to be sacrificed to the stupid fetish of "retrenchment."

We emphatically agree with Sir Robert Giffen in this month's *Nineteenth Century* that the Regular Army is dangerously small already, and that retrenchment in the Army is little less reasonable or practicable than retrenchment in the Navy. For a long period the Service was consistently starved, and the Army so much reduced, that the peace training could not be carried on properly. It was unfitted to bear any strain, and when the strain came the whole machinery creaked, vast expenditure was involved, and scores of millions were spent in concluding a war which, if we had been prepared, would have been brought to a speedy end. And yet that war was one that made comparatively small demands upon us. We "muddled through," but can we feel sure that we shall not be engaged ere many years have passed, with a first-class modern army? Most of the great military expenditure of recent years has been due to national parsimony in the past. We reduced the garrison of Egypt to tempt the aggression of the Turks. Are we now to tempt the aggression of greater Powers by reducing the essentials of our military organisation? To do so would be nothing less than national suicide. Therefore, let Mr. Haldane be wise and cautious in all that he proposes. If he seeks peace, let him ensure it. *Si vis pacem para bellum.* The great expenditure made upon the Navy saved us from a far more tremendous conflict when we were embroiled in South Africa. A proper outlay upon the Army will have the same effect in the future.

Royston's Horse, which has already had some hard fighting in Zululand, and will certainly do good service, is a very remarkable corps, named after its distinguished leader, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Royston, C. M. G., D. S. O., whose great services in the former Zulu War and in the defence of Ladysmith and the operations in Natal, as well as in the Transvaal during the South African War, have given him world-wide reputation. On April 19 Colonel Royston was commissioned to raise a regiment, and as soon as the fact became known he was inundated with applications from those who wished to join. Cables were received from England, India, Ceylon, and some of the distant colonies, and so great was the desire to serve that ex-officers of the Army and Volunteers joined as troopers. Within six days of the formation of the regiment, the full strength had been reached, and within eleven days the corps, 550 strong, was *en route* for Dundee. About thirty of those serving in the ranks had previously held commissions in the Auxiliary Forces at home or in Natal, and every trooper in the corps had seen previous active service. Several of the officers possessed the D.S.O., and not a few of the non-commissioned officers and men held the Distinguished Service Medal. A great deal of work fell upon Major Knott, the Adjutant, who was especially selected on account of his past services and his knowledge of regimental routine. Among the other officers are Major A. W. Fraser, who once served in the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers; Captain Cecil Thorp, who was captain and quartermaster of the Imperial Light Horse; and Captain G. Godson-Godson, who was in the Intelligence Department during the war. Royston's Horse is a signal example of what can be done in organising military forces in our colony. It is a fine body of officers and men, fit for anything.

Colonel Pollock is to be congratulated upon the success which has attended the training of the *Spectator* Experimental Company at Hounslow. The War Office has given encouragement and afforded facilities, and Mr. Haldane has visited the encampment. On Tuesday the corps was summoned to Windsor, where his Majesty had signified his pleasure to receive them. They left Hounslow at six o'clock in the morning, and marched the distance of twelve miles. They were inspected by the King in the Quadrangle, his Majesty being accompanied by Queen Alexandra, and Sir John French and other officers were present. Various evolutions were performed with particular smartness, the march past was notable for its steadiness, and the King congratulated Colonel Pollock upon the smart appearance and fitness of the men. "You are," he said, "conducting an interesting experiment and one of national importance." The importance of the experiment is, we believe, with special reference to the proposed training of six months to be given experimentally to certain battalion of the Militia. The men are of a very good class, and have come to their duties with keenness and interest, and they have been spared some of the fatigue duties which, though they have a distinct value in forming the character of men, do interfere so much with actual military work. We do not think that the experiment has taught Army officers anything they did not know, but it is an exceedingly valuable illustration of what can be accomplished in the particular conditions, and of what may be done with the Militia, if the state of the labour market makes it possible for young men to give up six months to the work. Colonel Pollock himself has never laid claim to the extravagant pretensions which some critics have attributed to him. He desired to show what could be accomplished if military essentials were adhered to, but he does not say that the training will be complete, because soldiers have other duties to learn. Yet he has certainly demonstrated that more is possible than some have imagined. The men are about half way through their training now, and we hope a report will be presented upon their efficiency in all military essentials when the six months' training has been gone through.

Another series of articles of a useful nature has been begun in the *Morning Post* on "Naval Education." The writer describes the three schools of thought which he believes are representative of these persons whose opinions differ on this subject. The first school, he says, magnify unduly the present work of the naval officer, and have come to believe that the same man cannot master the knowledge required to work the motive mechanism combined with that necessary to handle the ship. This school wishes to limit the military branch to navigating and fighting the ship, and desire to retain a special body of officers called Engineers to control the motive mechanism—an arrangement quite contrary to the practice of the sailing Navy. To this school belong the more conservative and older elements in the Navy. The second school is recruited from the engineering profession, who, knowing little or nothing either about the sea or about war, think that a very high scientific knowledge of engineering in the larger sense is necessary. They confuse the care and management of machinery with its design and construction, and they forget that hundreds of engines are run and maintained in very sufficient order by men who have not a scientific but a practical knowledge of their business. This school it is that wishes to see the engineering profession assume greater importance in the Navy. Some would have this attained by giving greater power and authority to a separate engineer branch with the dual control and increased friction that this would bring out. Others are content that the control of the ship and the engines should be in the same hands, but they ask for a standard of engineering knowledge "more appropriate to a Penn, a Maudesley, a Parsons than to a naval officer."

Mr. Frank T. Bullen, whose lectures in Australia have been very successful, wrote his first story about ten years ago, and was accepted. Another story appeared in the "Cornhill." Then he startep to write "The Cruise of the Cachalot," turning out 5000 words a day. He took it to the publishers of the "Cornhill," Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. On the advice of their reader, who had reported favourably, but was "afraid it was too far-fetched," they decided to published four chapters of the book as articles in the "Cornhill," paying him £50 for them. They were successful, and then he sold them the rest of the book for another £50. Although he had thus parted with his rights, the publishers gave him £200 more as a present.

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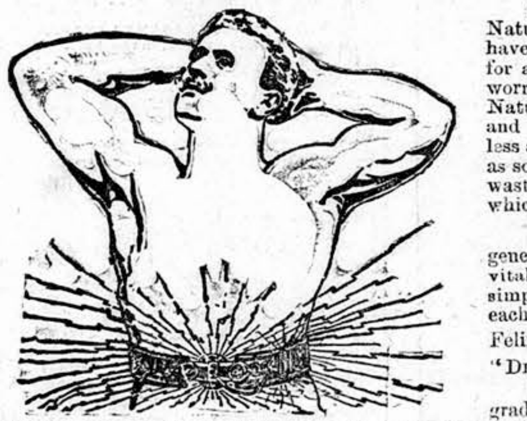

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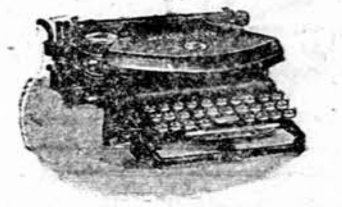

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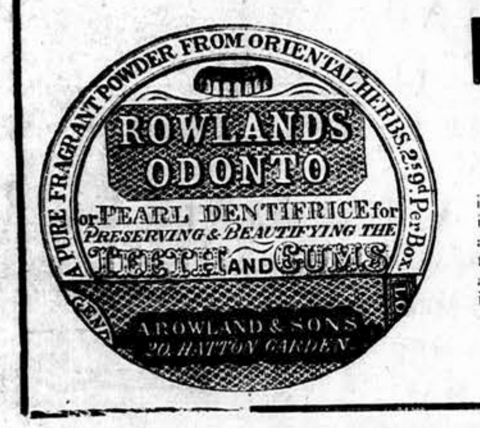

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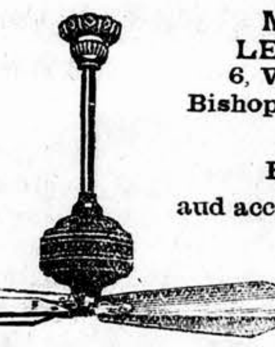

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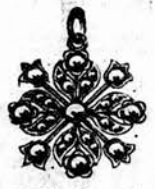
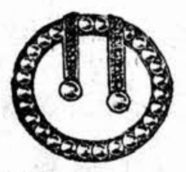
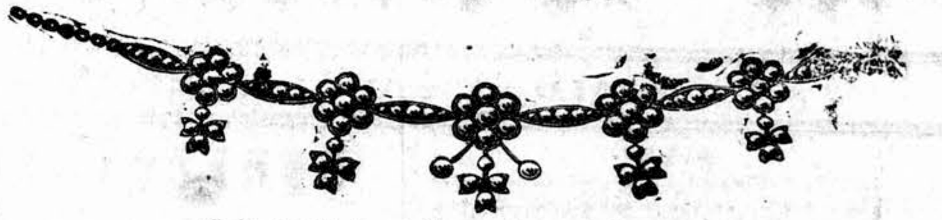


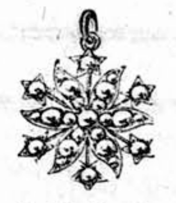
Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 32.



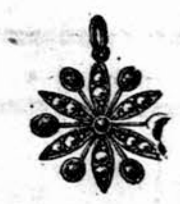
Gold Brooch, set Sapphire and Pearls, Rs. 100.



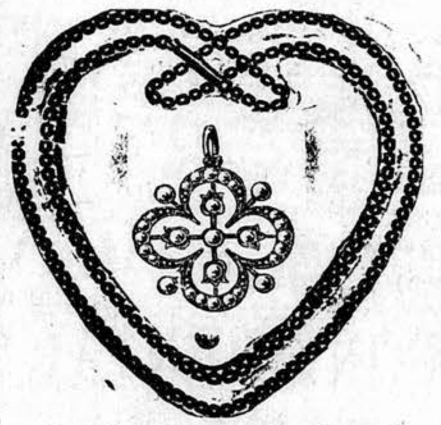
Gold Necklet, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 175.



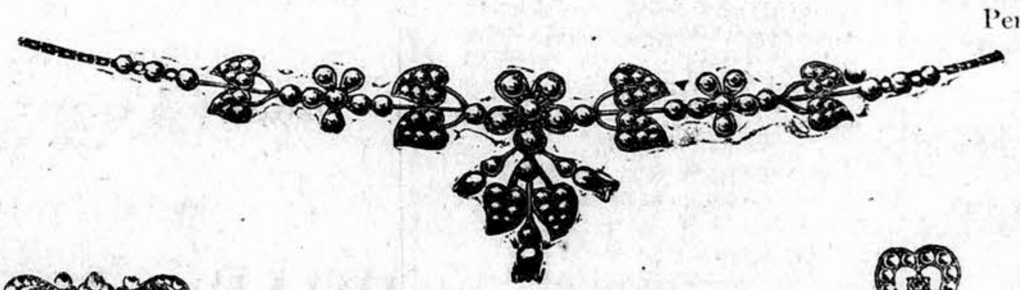
Gold Pearl Pendant, Rs. 38.



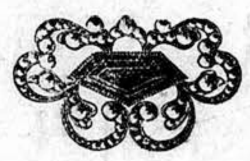
Gold Pendant set Pearl, Rs. 32.



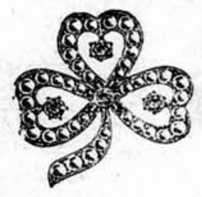
Gold Pendant, set Pearls, and Gold Chain, Rs. 50.



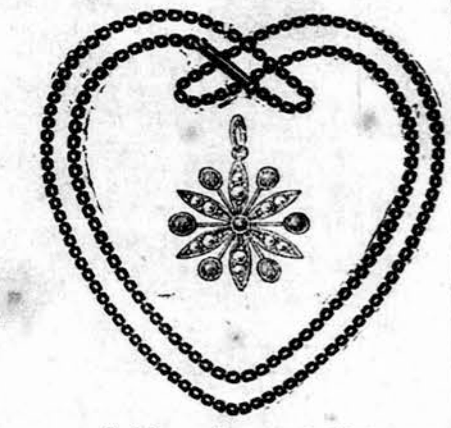
Gold Necklet set Pearls, Rs. 250.



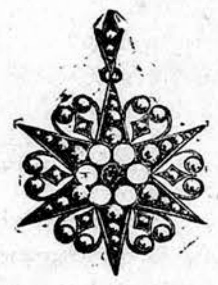
Gold Brooch, set Peridot and Pearls, Rs. 140.



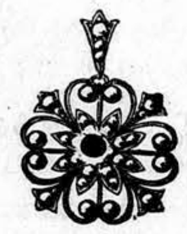
Gold Brooch Olivine and Pearls, Rs. 112.



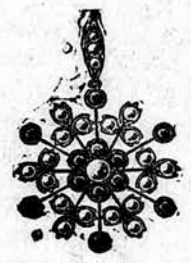
Gold pendant and Chain set Pearls, Rs. 50.



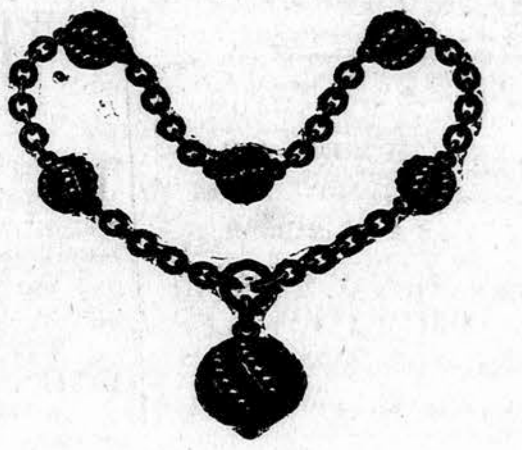
Gold Pendant, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 115.



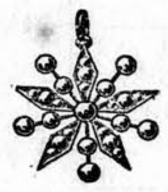
Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 75.



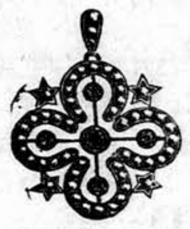
Gold Pendant set Pearls, Rs. 70.



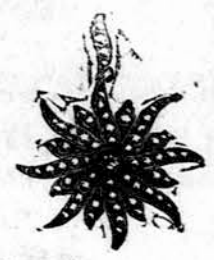
Gold Pearl, set Bracelet, Rs. 205.



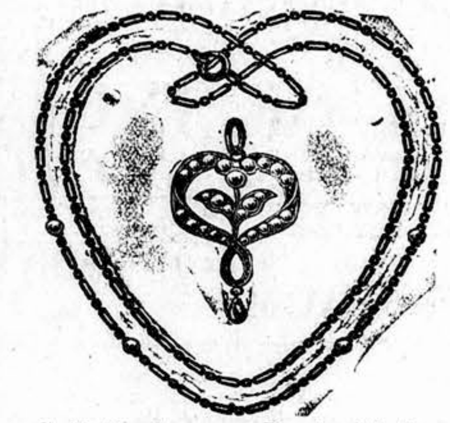
Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.



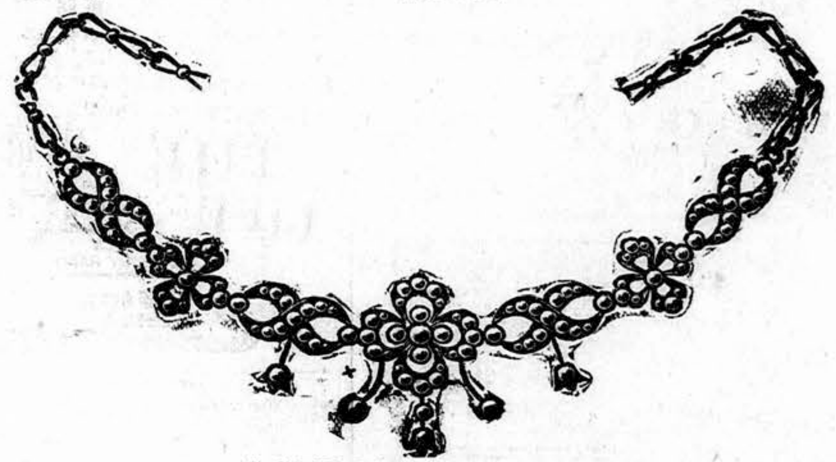
Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.



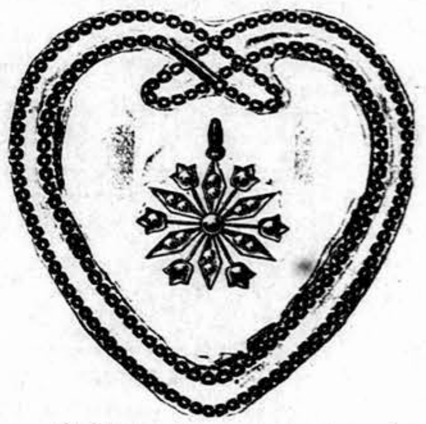
Gold Pendant, set Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 135.



Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Platinum and Gold Chain, Rs. 55.



Gold Necklet of Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 275.



Gold Pendant set Pearls and Gold Chain, Rs. 50.

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